

COPY

April 8, 1942

Dr. S. A. Johnson
Miss Mildred Pierce
Miss Ethel Morrow
Miss Eliza Wolff

Mr. William H. Bleyer of this city is the proud possessor of a very fine collection of medals issued during the Napoleonic era. For many years Mr. Bleyer has busied himself with this hobby sparing neither time nor money to make his collection complete.

It has been suggested to me and Miss Amelia Meissner, Curator of our Educational Museum, that probably arrangements can be made for having this unusual collection presented to the Museum for use in the St. Louis Public Schools. There is no question in my mind as to the value of the collection -- it should be preserved in some institution. However, I do not know that it belongs in our Educational Museum; that should be determined in large measure by persons actually engaged in the teaching of Social Science. In order to find its way into the Museum any type of material should be not only interesting but useful as a teaching aid. The query before us is: To what extent would this collection be used by the teachers and students of our upper grades, high schools and colleges?

I shall be glad to have you serve on a committee with Miss Meissner as chairman to examine this display and make recommendation as to its probable value in the teaching of World History. We shall be inclined to give great emphasis to your opinion in making a recommendation to the Superintendent of Instruction should the collection be offered to our Museum.

The committee will meet on Saturday morning of this week, April 11, at 9:30 in the Safe Deposit Department of the First National Bank at the corner of Locust and Broadway. (Entrance is on Broadway next to Thompson's Restaurant.) Upon arrival in the Safe Deposit Department (downstairs) ask for Mr. Howard Cook or Mr. Bleyer. Your services on this committee will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) John J. Maddox
Assistant Superintendent
of Instruction

JJM:SK

CC - Mr. Howard Cook and Miss Amelia Meissner

COPY

April 11, 1942.

Mr. John J. Maddox
Asst. Superintendent
Board of Education
911 Locust St
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Mr. Maddox:

Your committee has examined the collection of Medals and Medallions of the Napoleonic Era belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Bleyer. This collection consists of 387 medals representing a history of the Napoleonic Era from 1795 to 1830.

We believe that this collection would have value in world history classes because:

- a. It is a permanent picturization of this period.
- b. It puts pupils in contact with tangible materials of a past period:
- c. It should stimulate interest in further reading and be good motivating material.

The committee believes that the terms of the acquisition should be such that, if in the future development of the Louisiana Purchase Museum or some other important similar museum in St. Louis, it should appear that display in such a museum would offer greater opportunity for wide use of the collection, it should be within the power of the Board to transfer it to such a museum.

The committee recommends that, in order to make this collection usable in classrooms, (a) the medals should be mounted in a way to be easily studied: (b) each medal should be appropriately labelled and indexed to the references in the two catalogs which accompany the collection.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Samuel R. Johnson - Harris TC
Mildred Pierce - Southwest
Ethel Morrow - Cleveland
Eliza C. Wolff - Roosevelt
Elizabeth Golterman (serving for Miss Meissner)

October 29, 1943

Mr. Philip J. Hickey
Acting Superintendent of Instruction
Board of Education
911 Locust Street
St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Mr. Hickey:

The Visual Education Committee has, at your request, examined the collection of Napoleonic Medals and Medallions belonging to Mr. William H. Bleyer. This collection of 387 medals represents a history of the Napoleonic Era from approximately 1795 to 1840.

Members of the committee enjoyed meeting at the First National Bank to study the collection and to have an opportunity to hear Mr. Bleyer discuss his suggestions for use of these medals in the St. Louis Schools. We agree with Mr. Bleyer as to the importance of visual education in teaching and we recognize that a collection such as his represents a lifelong investment of both time and money by a most enthusiastic collector.

The committee had a second meeting to discuss the possibilities for instructional purposes that this collection offers. At the same time, we considered its relative importance in the whole school curriculum. We referred to Mr. Maddox's letter of April 8, 1942; Miss Eliza Wolff's letter of September 29, 1943; and the April 11, 1942 recommendations of the committee of high school and college social science teachers. We enclose copies of these three communications.

EVALUATION OF THE COLLECTION FOR SCHOOL USE

1. Probably the most important use of this collection would be in World History classes in high schools and colleges in studying the Napoleonic Period. Art History and Art Appreciation clubs and classes would probably be interested in studying a few of these medals especially in connection with design, molding and casting work. The French and Latin inscriptions on the medals may be useful to foreign language classes. A few of the medals offer interesting tie-ups with English Literature.

Mr. Philip J. Hickey
October 29, 1943
Page Two

2. There is a general agreement that this is a most interesting collection but that its usefulness in the curriculum of the St. Louis Public Schools is definitely limited. We refer to the third paragraph of the social science teachers' report of April 11, 1942 in which it is suggested that the collection might have opportunity for wider usefulness in another type of museum.

3. A great deal of time and expense will be necessary to get this collection in usable form. Mr. Bleyer has indicated his willingness to write the necessary descriptive data for each medal in the collection and, if the purchase is made, the preparation of this data should be definitely stipulated. In the physical preparation of the collection for school use, it will be necessary to divide it into small loan groups which could be used by teachers in their classrooms in such a way that the medals could be studied and handled.

4. The committee feels that since the Napoleonic Period receives rather limited study, this collection of medals would necessarily receive limited use. We estimate that loan groups made from this collection might be issued to schools a total of twelve to fifteen times during a school year. The same amount of money invested in sound motion pictures could buy sixty-five films that would be issued approximately 2500 times during the school year.

We submit the above analysis for your consideration in making the decision in regard to the purchase of Mr. Bleyer's collection as visual education material.

Respectfully yours,

Visual Education Committee

St. Louis, Mo.,
February 7, 1944.

Mr. Wm. H. Bleyer,
220 N. Fourth St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Bleyer:

We have examined your collection of 384 medals commemorating the historical events of the Napoleonic era and have no hesitancy in saying that it is by far the finest and most complete collection of its kind that we have ever seen and if its equal exists anywhere in this country it has never come to our knowledge.

It would be difficult to place a definite value on each of the medals because so many of them, being of great rarity, have not appeared in sales for many years, but considering the extent of the collection, the large number of very rare and silver pieces, the superb condition of all the medals, the small number of vestrikes (6), and the time and expense involved, we believe that \$3,500.00 would be a very conservative valuation of the collection.

As to your inquiry regarding our qualifications to make this appraisal, we beg to say that Mr. John H. Snow, during the past 25 years, has been a member and officer of the American Numismatic Association, the Missouri Numismatic Society, the St. Louis Numismatic Society, and the Pacific Coast Numismatic Association. Mr. Thomas I. Macaulay, for more than 20 years, has been a member of the St. Louis and the Missouri Numismatic Societies and is also a collector of medals of the Napoleonic period.

Yours very truly,

John H. Snow
Thomas I. Macaulay

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS (1)

OFFICE OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION

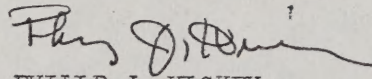
February 11, 1944.

Miss Elizabeth Golterman
Acting Director
Division of Audio-Visual Education
4466 Olive Street
St. Louis 8, Missouri

My dear Miss Golterman:

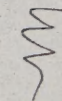
I am attaching herewith an appraisal
of the collection of Napoleonic medals for
your examination and inclusion in any reply
which you may make later to me regarding its
acquisition.

Very truly yours,



PHILIP J. HICKEY
Acting Superintendent of Instruction.

PJH:AK



BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS (1)

OFFICE OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION

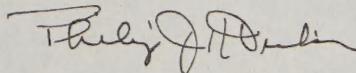
September 6, 1944.

Miss Elizabeth Golterman
Div. of Audio-Visual Education
4466 Olive Street
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Miss Golterman:

For your information I am enclosing a copy of Item No. XXVII of the monthly report of the Superintendent of Instruction, which was approved by the Committee on Instruction at its meeting on August 31, 1944.

Very truly yours



PHILIP J. HICKEY

Superintendent of Instruction

PJH:FD
Enclosure

XXVII. BLEYER COLLECTION OF NAPOLEONIC MEDALS

A collection of 387 medals and medallions, representing a history of The Napoleonic Era, has been offered for sale to the St. Louis Public Schools. This notable collection is the property of Wm. H. Bleyer of this city, who has assembled the medals in this country and Europe.

The growing appreciation of the value of visual aids in education makes this collection of interest to classes in world history. It is recommended that the medals, complete with informational data for use by teachers, be purchased, the cost of \$1,750.00 to be charged to the account, "Instructional Expenses -- Audio-Visual Education."

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP J. HICKEY
Superintendent of Instruction

VI. REFERENCES BY THE
BOARD OR PRESIDENT

A. From the Security National
Bank Savings and Trust Company,
offering to give to the Board
of Education of the City of
St. Louis the Wm. H. Bleyer
collection of 512 silver
dollar-sized coins, under
certain conditions. It is
recommended that this offer
be accepted by the Board of
Education and that a letter be
sent to Security National
Bank expressing the thanks and
appreciation of the Board of
Education for this generous
gift.

BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS (1)

OFFICE OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION

*File
Bleyer*

November 14, 1945.

Miss Elizabeth Golterman,
Director - Division of Audio-Visual Education,
4466 Olive Street,
St. Louis 8, Missouri.

My dear Miss Golterman:

I am attaching hereto copies of the action of the Board of Education at its meeting last evening in accepting:

- A. The Wm. H. Bleyer Silver Coin Collection
- B. The gift of Mr. Morton J. May through Yale University Press.

These materials will come to you in the course of events and I know that you will proceed to use them as you think best in the development of the visual education program in the St. Louis Public Schools.

In accepting the material from the Security National Bank Savings and Trust Company, the Board agreed to the following:

"Our bank hereby offers to give to the Board of Education of the City of St. Louis the William H. Bleyer collection of 512 silver dollar sized coins described in the attached catalogue, provided you will agree to display said collection in the public schools for a period of not less than five years immediately following delivery, and to provide catalogues at your expense describing the collection with the name of the bank printed on the front cover as follows:

'Donated
by
SECURITY NATIONAL BANK
SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY'

Very truly yours,

Philip J. Hickey
PHILIP J. HICKEY,

Superintendent of Instruction.

PJH/FD

V. GIFT OF EDUCATIONAL
MATERIALS

Mr. Morton J. May, through the Yale University Press, has offered to supplement the generous gifts of educational materials which the Board of Education accepted in December, 1943, and January, 1945, with additional sets of the "Pageant of America" to be used in the elementary schools, and films "The Chronicles of America Photoplays" to be lodged in the Division of Audio-Visual Education. It is the recommendation of the Committee on Instruction that this material be accepted and that the Board of Education express its sincere appreciation to the Yale University Press and to Mr. May for this additional gift.

June 5, 1950

Mr. Philip J. Hickey
Superintendent of Instruction
Board of Education
911 Locust Street
St. Louis 1, Missouri

My dear Mr. Hickey:

This is a summary report on the coin collection, "History Told in Silver Dollars", owned by the Board of Education and stolen from Ashland School early last month while on loan from this Division.

The collection consisted of 512 coins, donated to the Board of Education in 1945 by Security National Bank Savings and Trust Company. Of this collection, 505 coins have been returned and 7 are missing.

To secure authoritative information on losses and damage to the coin collection for insurance adjustment, Mr. William E. Blayer, the original collector of these coins, was asked to re-catalog the returned coins, determine which were missing and examine those on hand for possible damage.

We understand that insurance carried on the entire collection of 512 coins totalled \$7,680, or \$15 per coin. On this basis, we submit Mr. Blayer's estimate of the claim to be made.

7 coins missing, at \$15 each.....\$105
65 coins (worth \$25 or more each),
scratches or other serious damage, at
\$10 each.....650
440 coins (valued at less than \$25 each),
minor scratches and other damage,
estimated at \$2 each.....880

Total..... \$1,635

An average observer who is not a numismatist might well question, as I did, the basis on which damages are fairly estimated on coins. According to Mr. Blayer, scratches on the surface, especially of highly polished "proof coins", cause marked depression in value from a collector's standpoint, although this in no way affects the usefulness from an educational standpoint.

It is remarkable to us that the collection, after its varied experiences following the theft from Ashland School, has come back in comparatively good condition. The tracing of the coins was done through the combined efforts of many people, particularly Miss Lucille Sutherland, principal of Ashland School, and Officer Alfred E. Tucci of the Crime Prevention Division, Sixth District Metropolitan Police.

Respectfully yours,

cc: Mr. Cerling, Mr. Sellman,

Mr. Blayer, Sixth District Police

ELIZABETH COLTERMAN, Director

Division of Audio-Visual Education

June 26, 1950

Mr. William H. Bleyer
6249 Northwood Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

My dear Mr. Bleyer:

Will you assist in clearing the insurance adjustment on the coin collection "History Told in Silver Dollars" by sending to Mr. John Gerling your written estimate of the loss and damage for which an adjustment should be made?

I believe that there is some difference between the written estimate which I sent (of which you have a carbon copy) and the verbal figure which you gave Mr. Gerling. The insurance company, in order to clear the matter, has asked that you submit your suggestion in writing.

If you feel that my estimate is OK, just write a note to that effect. If you think that the figures at any point not in harmony with yours, it will clear the matter to have your estimate in writing.

Thank you very much for your constant help in this matter.

Because I think that you may be interested, I enclose a copy of the general session schedule for the three-weeks training course which we are giving for teachers and principals at this Division. After this course has been concluded July 7, we shall follow up the matter regarding the coin collection which we had discussed with you.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH COLTERMAN, Director
Division of Audio-Visual Education

ml
Enclosure

S A I N T
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
L O U I S

AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES
Division of Curriculum Services
1517 South Theresa Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63104
314 865-4550

July 31, 1975

TO: Anne Price
FROM: Harriet Bick

One of those "out of sight, out of mind" projects came into being when I cleaned out some old files this month. It's also a "what do you do with this" which is probably why it has remained "out of mind."

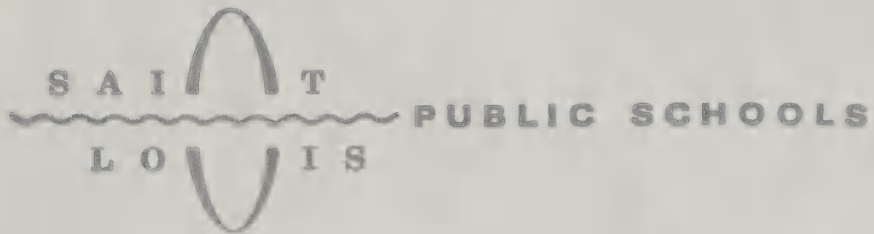
In 1946 the Security National Bank Savings and Trust Company gave to the St. Louis Public Schools a valuable collection of silver coins dating from the early sixteenth century. Prior to that date, a collection of Napoleonic Medals was purchased by the Board, and both the coins and medals were placed at Audiovisual and prepared for circulation to the schools. In 1950 the coins were stolen from a school while on loan and several of the 512 coins are missing.

Since that time the coins and medals have not been circulated - there never was great use or interest in them for the classroom - too difficult to use and too valuable. They should really be in a museum or private collection where they can be displayed and appreciated and not hidden in our building. Perhaps with our financial crisis this is the time to consider selling them. I'm sure their value has doubled or tripled in the thirty years we have had them. I know nothing about coins or Napoleonic Medals so an appraisal would have to be made if there is a decision to sell them - but not paid for out of audiovisual budget since monies for their sale would go into the General Fund.

What is your thinking on this? Can they be sold? Should they be given to a museum? What legal problems might there be?

Enclosed is a letter of acceptance from the Board for the coins and copies of Board Proceedings regarding the acquisition of both the coins and the medals. I enclose a booklet describing the coins; to my knowledge there is no written information on the medals.

cc: Dr. Moeller



AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES
Division of Curriculum Services
1517 South Theresa Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63104
314 865-4550

January 21, 1976

Mr. Eric Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63102

Dear Mr. Newman:

Welcome back to St. Louis. I realize it is very soon after your trip to be asking you about the Bleyer Silver Medal Collection, but the Central Administration has evidenced interest in your assessment and recommendations for possible sale of the medals. Dr. Moeller, Superintendent in charge of Support Services, under whom I work, has indicated that since these are public property certain legal procedures must be followed in their sale. I mentioned to him then that you might be personally interested. He suggested that any proposal you would like to make could be included and would certainly receive consideration.

For this reason and the fact that the final decision on the disposition of the medals must be made by the Board and the Central Administration, I would like to suggest that any recommendation or assessment of the medals that you wish to make be made to Mr. Ernest Jones, Deputy Superintendent, Board of Education, 911 Locust Street, 63101, with a copy to Dr. Gerald H. Moeller, Superintendent, Instructional Support Services, 1517 South Theresa Avenue, 63104. Mr. Jones is aware of your reputation as a numismatist and is appreciative of your interest and cooperation.

I sincerely appreciate your interest, your quick response to my call, and the generous sharing of your time and knowledge. Response and support such as yours is indeed heartwarming. If I can be of further help, please call.

Sincerely yours,

HARRIET BICK, Director
Audiovisual Services

HB/vc

cc: Dr. Moeller
Mr. Jones

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

February 9, 1976

Mr. Ernest Jones, Deputy Supt.
Board of Education
911 Locust Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Mr. Jones:

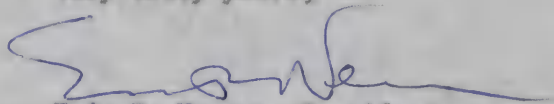
At the suggestion of Harriet Bick, Director of your Audiovisual Services, I am writing to you concerning the Bleyer collection of coins which is owned by the St. Louis Public Schools. It is, as you may know, a fine collection of large size silver coinage and medals from virtually all over the world, ranging from the late fifteenth into the early twentieth century. In the past it was stolen and was subsequently recovered with minor damage and loss. Its value is such that it has long since been discontinued as a teaching tool.

This organization has just made arrangements (not yet announced) with the Mercantile Trust Company to establish a permanent money museum in a large room on the podium level of the Mercantile Tower in downtown St. Louis. I will be curator. The collection to be exhibited will be ours and the material will be changed from time to time. It will be primarily aimed to education in monetary and economic history. There will be extensive security protection under the bank's supervision. Cases and equipment are now on the drawing boards.

If the Public School System wishes to sell the collection, I will try to buy it personally and donate it to this organization. It would then remain in the City of St. Louis, be available for the cultural enjoyment of all adults and children without charge and continue to be used for the purposes for which it was originally intended by Mr. Bleyer. A third party could appraise it. The proceeds would be available to the Schools for other uses.

I am not familiar with the administrative procedures you are obliged to follow and I would be glad to have you suggest what you feel should be done.

Very truly yours,



Eric P. Newman, President

EPN:jah

cc: Dr. Gerald H. Moeller, Supt.
Instructional Support Services
1517 South Theresa Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63104

Ms. Harriet Bick

P.S. An appraisal might be arranged without obligation unless a sale occurred.

EPN



OFFICE OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

February 19, 1976

Mr. Eric P. Newman, President ✓
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

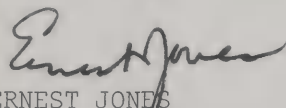
Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for your letter of February 9, 1976, in which you respond to the possibility of transferring ownership of the Bleyer collection of coins currently owned by the St. Louis Board of Education.

I am sharing your letter with Dr. Sam Lawson, Treasurer, and Business Officer for the St. Louis Board of Education, so that he may recommend proper procedures to be followed in any transfer. As soon as I hear from him, I will correspond with you.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,


ERNEST JONES
Deputy Superintendent

EJ:ER

cc Dr. Wentz
Dr. Lawson
Mr. Neel
Mr. Ratz
Dr. Moeller
Miss Bick
Mr. Campbell

3/16/76

Sam Lawson called
Treas of St L Public
Schools

Get an appraisal

1976

To EpnDate 4/13 Time 2:20**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**M Dr. Lawsonof Bd. of EducationPhone 231-3720

Telephoned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please Return Call	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Called To See You	<input type="checkbox"/>	Will Call Again	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wanted To See You	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returned Your Call	<input type="checkbox"/>

Message _____

Called to ask about the
appraisal. I told
him I was getting one

EBP
OPERATOR

RANDOLPH ZANDER
POST OFFICE BOX 3013
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22302

26 June 1976.

Dear Eric,

Inclosed is a copy of your list of \pm 500 foreign dollars. Lester Merkin had asked if I'd have a go at pricing them for you.

I've done so. As you may know, I'm out of the coin business; but I still try to keep an informed eye on good coins, of which I have a tolerable collection.

Your list doesn't always give detail enough to help an appraiser. I've made a few notes, accordingly, here & there. The prices I've given are for average VF-EF coins. You know some usually come in EF, others rarely better than F. My prices are aimed at the ad nummum average. On occasion I've made a special note. Some of the descriptions aren't full enough to support a responsible appraisal: generally I've noted this.

On balance, my appraisals, if all added up, should give a total figure of about 80-85% of sensible retail. Here & there I'll have gone off the mark; but on the whole I think you'll find me within the ballpark, given the occasional ambiguities I had to resolve.

It's been an interesting exercise. I hope the results may be useful to you.

Congratulations on the 2^d edition of your standard-work. If I were to start all over again, I suspect I might choose the Colonial & early repub'n paper.

Ever cordially,

Rz

RANDOLPH ZANDER
POST OFFICE BOX 3013
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22302

26 June 1976

Dear Les -

Inclosed is Eric Newman's list, annotated by me. The letter to him explains how I done it. I have a notion an exhaustively scholarly job would have produced the same result, for or take $\pm 5\%$. I hope this may serve the purpose. I assume we wanted a fair, but conservative figure.

Please take care of yourself. What you said concerns me.

Ever yf-

Ran.

Incl.

LESTER MERKIN

~~NEW YORK STREET~~ 445 Park Avenue

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

PLAZA 3-1130

June 30, 1976

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Bros. Inc.
400 Washington Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63102

Dear Eric:

Enclosed the list of crowns, letter to you
from Zander, and the note to me.

If you need further explanation - please get
in touch with me.

Best regards,

Lester

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

August 2, 1976

Mr. Randolph Zander
P.O.Box 3013
Alexandria, Va. 22302

Dear Randy:

I am extremely grateful for your appraisal skill and kindness in doing what I thought Lester might easily do. However, you had to have your retirement disturbed by being such an expert.

I would have written sooner but I wanted to have a chance to see the coins about which you had a question.

- #99 China 1933. This is a "junk" on the reverse, not birds.
- #104 Comoro 1883? This has Arabic in three lines on each side with 1298 as part of one line.
- #173 German East Africa 1915. This has a head right on the obverse and no legend. On the reverse is 2½ tola and detail of metallic content. No date.
- #185 Haiti 1820 Henry I. How do I tell if it is a silver restrike or not?
- #218 Java 1683. The date is right. FULCRA NON MINIMA, a ship, a fort. It has the C E G O in the W insignia.
- #225 Lichtenberg 1827. Date is right. Ernst Herzog Z. Coburg Gotha & Lichtenberg.
- #384 1515 Saxony. Eagle on reverse with AUGUSTUS MAXIMILIAN. The obverse has an elaborate head right with curly beard and fancy collar.
- #419 Silesia 1686. Elizabeth Maria Duc Wurtemb. Tec. 14 line text on back.
There are stains on many of the coins from being in a sewer. There are scratches which are hard to evaluate. Pieces like the Spanish 1504 Crown is rather beat up and very irregularly struck but perhaps that is customary.

I assume you kept a copy of the list.

Thank you so very much for your help. I'll telephone you as soon as I am in a position to discuss it with you. I hope you are listed.

My very best regards,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

5 August 1976 -

Dear Eric,

Many thanks for yr. good letter.

I didn't keep a copy of the list: sent both back to Lester. The actual appraisal was an agreeable sort of exercise, tho' I'm sure, as I suggested in my letter accompanying the list, that I've made a few gaffes.

Referring to the numbers you've provided further info on [and forgive me if here again I go astray once or twice: I work from memory] -

#99 - a common coin - appraisal @ \pm 7.50

104 - the description makes this sound like ZANZIBAR & not COMORO. Appraisal @, say, \$150.- [Beware of forgeries]

173 - Evidently an Indian ingot and not a coin. Worth possibly \$10 - 15.

185 - Haiti. No sure way to guide you on original/vs restrike, except: Restrike from much polished dies, causing some elements of letters in legend to be half lost. Restrikes came out \pm 10-15 years ago.

If you're sure of the provenance of the collection, in terms of date of last acquisition, that's helpful. Value if original = \pm \$300. -

218. Java - This is a medal and not a coin.
At a guess I'd put it @ \pm \$100.-
It can be tied down: there are first-rate
Dutch references and I could probably
find a Jacques Schulman sale record.
- 225 - This, in spite of Lichtenfeld in legend, is
of Saxe-Coburg - ~~Saxe-Coburg~~ Gotha. It's a
popular coin; and if in nice shape - as
it usually comes - it should be worth
\$600 - or so, retail.
- ~~227~~. 384 - I'm afraid AUGUSTUS MAXIMILIAN
throws me. Perhaps if I could see a
rubbing or a polaroid shot?
419. This is a death-Taler, commemorating the
lady depicted (Eliz. Maria) ^{*}issued by Duke
Syblius Fred^{rk} of Württemberg-Öls. In decent
shape it should retail @ \pm \$1000 or
a bit more.

My phone is 703-920-2043. (Not listed, but
available from Information).

All good wishes.

L

Ran.

* mother of
Syblius Fred^{rk}

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

August 2, 1976

Mr. Randolph Zander
P.O.Box 3013
Alexandria, Va. 22302

Dear Randy:

I am extremely grateful for your appraisal skill and kindness in doing what I thought Lester might easily do. However, you had to have your retirement disturbed by being such an expert.

I would have written sooner but I wanted to have a chance to see the coins about which you had a question.

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- #173 German East Africa 1915. This has a head right on the obverse and no legend. On the reverse is 2½ tola and detail of metallic content. No date.
- #185 Haiti 1820 Henry I. How do I tell if it is a silver restrike or not?
- #218 Java 1683. The date is right. FULCRA NON MINIMA, a ship, a fort. It has the G C G O in the W insignia.
- #225 Lichtenberg 1827. Date is right. Ernst Herzog Z. Coburg Gotha & Lichtenberg.
- #384 1515 Saxony. Eagle on reverse with AUGUSTUS MAXIMILIAN. The obverse has an elaborate head right with curly beard and fancy collar.
- #419 Silesia 1686. Elizabet Maria Duc Wurtemb. Tec. 14 line text on back.
There are stains on many of the coins from being in a sewer. There are scratches which are hard to evaluate. Pieces like the Spanish 1504 Crown is rather beat up and very irregularly struck but perhaps that is customary.

I assume you kept a copy of the list.

Thank you so very much for your help. I'll telephone you as soon as I am in a position to discuss it with you. I hope you are listed.

My very best regards,

ERIC P. NEWMAN

NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

RPN: atb

The St. Charles Club

Date

7/22/77

Charge my account with

✓

Luncheons

Set Ups

Member

R. Lawson

To Epsu 1979?
Date 2-20 Time 1:25

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Ligh Smith
of 212-980-2353 (office)
212-861-2121 (home)
Phone

Telephoned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please Return Call	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Called To See You	<input type="checkbox"/>	Will Call Again	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wanted To See You	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returned Your Call	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Message address - 225 E. 66th St.
New York, NY 10021

Re: H.M. Coffman Collection
Acquired from Buyer of St Louis.

F. 68

OPERATOR

Referred to you by Marc T. & also
A.N.S.

cc: Mr. Eric Newman

Dear Mr. Newman:

I tried to call you last week. If you can throw any light on who Mr. Bleyer was, from whom he bought the collection and when, and to whom he sold it and when, I'd greatly appreciate your calling or writing me. My office number is (212) 980-2353 and you can call me collect there - or at the UN 1 number collect evenings.

LEIGH SMITH

225 East 66th Street
New York, N. Y. 10021

UN 1-2121

Many thanks.
LS

July 26, 1979

Mr. Paul D. Watkins,
Mercantile Bancorporation
P.O. Box 524
St. Louis, Missouri 63166.

Dear Mr. Watkins:

Thank you for your time last week when I called about the "Dollars of the World" coin collection reportedly displayed at The Mercantile bank February, 1928.

According to an article in the March, 1928 issue of The Numismatist, a coin collector's magazine, now on file at the American Numismatic Association Library here in New York, the 1600-coin collection, then belonged to a St. Louis attorney named William G. Bleyer. The article indicated this was a numismatic event of some note, with "full-page advertisements" about the display in the St. Louis newspapers. The exhibit seems to have taken place sometime in February, 1928. (The Numismatist relies on information contributed by association members, thus is not always complete and objective.)

I am doing research for a biography of one Louis Graveraet Kaufman, who was born in 1872, in Marquette, Michigan, and died in 1942 (in Palm Beach.) He was a noted banker and businessman of his time, starting with the First National Bank in Marquette at the turn of the century. In 1910, while retaining the presidency of the Marquette Bank, he was also named president of the Chatham National Bank in New York, which he merged with the Phenix (cq) in 1911, to form the Chatham-Phenix. (If he was, in fact, a director of the Mercantile in St. Louis I shall be happy to supply added data on him). He headed the Chatham-Phenix until 1932 when C-P was merged with Manufacturers (now Manufacturers Hanover). With Pierre du Pont and others in 1916 he helped form General Motors, was for a time chairman of GM's finance committee and remained a GM director until 1938. In addition, with former New York governor Al Smith, Mr. Kaufman was a prime backer of the Empire State Building, from 1927 to 1932. 11

Mr. Kaufman's coin collections are a matter of conflicting stories and articles. He apparently "took over" a collection which belonged to his late brother, Nathaniel M. Kaufman, who had died in 1913. The brother was also a Marquette banker and businessman who owned The Congress Hotel in Chicago and gold, silver, iron mines throughout the mid-West. This was a collection, apparently, primarily of U.S. coins. Recollections of family members is that Louis Kaufman bought the "Coins of the World" collection of foreign coins from the late Fred Harvey's estate, long before 1928.

However, the Numismatist issue of August, 1928 records that Louis G. Kaufman was displaying the "Coins of the World" collection --again, 1600 coins from more than 400 different countries of the world -- at one of the Chatham-Phenix branch banks (at 55th street & 5th Avenue) just a few months after the Bleyer collection was displayed in St. Louis. The article said that Mr. Kaufman had built the collection over a period of many years. However, the catalogues of the two collections at the American Numismatic Association Library are almost identical --and, in fact, the February 1928 catalogue is marked, in pencil "Bleyer/Kaufman." ✓

I'd appreciate any help you, your colleague or Mr. Newman may be able to give me in clearing up this confusion.

Office Phone: (212) 980-2353

Sincerely,

Leigh Smith, Jr.
R. LEIGH SMITH, Jr.



OFFICE OF FINANCIAL AND
BUDGETARY SUPPORT SERVICES
Financial Administration Services

March 24, 1981

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Re: Wm. Bleyer Silver Coin Collection

Dear Mr. Newman:

A memorandum initiated by Miss Harriet Beck, Director, Audio-Visual Division indicated that you picked up the Wm. Bleyer Silver Coin Collection on September 17, 1975. At this time, I seek the return of the collection to the St. Louis Board of Education.

Following the return of the coins to the Board, the administration will seek authority from the Board to sell the collection following an evaluation of the coins. Knowing of your interest in the collection, you may wish to offer a bid at the time of the sale.

The coins should be returned promptly to my office located at 911 Locust Street. I would ask that you call me prior to delivering the coins to insure my presence in the office. My telephone number is 231-8362.

Thanking you for a prompt return of this coin collection, I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Sam Lawson'.

SAM LAWSON
Treasurer

SL/pp

cc: Robert Wentz
Harriet Bick



OFFICE OF FINANCIAL AND
BUDGETARY SUPPORT SERVICES
Financial Administration Services

April 13, 1981

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Re: Wm. Bleyer Silver Coin Collection

Dear Mr. Newman:

Following my letter to you of March 24 and your phone call to me of April 1, I was under the impression that you were going to bring the Wm. Bleyer Silver Coin Collection to my office within a few days. At this writing, we have not received the coin collection and would appreciate receiving the collection immediately.

Please deliver the collection to me or inform me where and when we may send a messenger to pick up the coins.

Very truly yours,

SAM LAWSON
Treasurer

SL/pp

cc: Robert Wentz
Harriet Bick



OFFICE OF FINANCIAL AND
BUDGETARY SUPPORT SERVICES
Financial Administration Services

April 17, 1981

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

This letter will acknowledge the return of the
Wm. Bleyer Silver Coin Collection.

We shall keep you informed of any future disposal
of the coins.

Very truly yours,

SAM LAWSON
Treasurer

SL:mp

cc: Robert E. Wentz
Harriet Bick

History Told
—IN—
SILVER
DOLLARS



COIN COLLECTION

Donated to the

St. Louis Public Schools

by

Security National Bank Savings
and Trust Co.

THE USE OF SILVER AS MONEY extends over a period of considerably more than two thousand years, but its coinage was limited to pieces of small denomination until 1486. In that year the first silver coins of dollar size were struck for the Province of Tyrol by Sigismund, archduke of Austria, and became known as talers. Similar coins were successively adopted by the various countries in Europe, and subsequently by nearly all of the nations on the other continents. In the German States the original designation of the coin was adhered to. It became a daler in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, a daalder in the Netherlands, a tallero in Italy, and a dollar in the United States and many other localities. In England it was a crown, in France a piece of five francs, in Spain a peso or piece of eight reals, and a ruble in Russia.

Originally the coins were made by hand; the silver was hammered into sheets of the requisite thickness, the impression of the dies, obverse and reverse, made upon it, and each coin separately cut out with hand shears. This process accounts for the irregular shape and crude appearance of some of the early pieces. The large diameter of the coins, however, made them particularly adaptable for artistic die work, and they are said to accurately profile the governing heads of many of the nations and authorities that issued them, so that this type of currency, in addition to its extended use as a monetary unit, has served to faithfully portray most of the celebrated men and

women whose names are associated with the great events of the world's history of modern times.

Herein are described five hundred and twelve of these coins, struck by two hundred and twenty-one countries, states, provinces, principalities, cities, and other governing bodies during the past four hundred and fifty years, the respective dates of their coinage and a few items of historical interest concerning them or the sovereigns under whom they were issued.

- ✕ 1. **Aargau, 1849.** Swiss Canton. To commemorate a shooting contest held for the purpose of developing marksmanship for defense.
- ✕ 2. **Abyssinia, 1900.** African State. Menelek II, who claimed to have been a direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.
- ✕ 3. **Albania, 1926.** Independent State created after the World War. Amet Zogu, its first ruler.
- ✕ 4. **Algeria, 1829.** African State then under Turkish dominion. The homeland of the Barbary pirates.
- ✕ 5. **Alsace, 1620.** At that period the Austrian rulers were landgraves of this province.
- ✕ 6. **Anhalt, 1774.** German principality.
- ✕ 7. **Anhalt, 1914.** Commemorating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the marriage of Frederick II, its last duke.
- ✕ 8. **Annam, 1824.** Asiatic State now part of French Indo-China. In 1787 a treaty between France and Annam was concluded to counterbalance the English power in India.
- ✕ 9. **Appenzell, 1816.** Swiss Canton.
- ✕ 10. **Arabia, 1929.** Not until that year did this country strike silver dollar size coins. In the Seventh Century, from there started the Moslem Movement which overran parts of Asia, Africa and Europe.
- ✕ 11. **Argentine, 1838.** Coinage of John Manuel de Rosas, dictator of the confederation. He was overthrown by one of his lieutenants aided by Brazil and Uruguay and fled to England.
- ✕ 12. **Argentine, 1882.** Under the presidency of General Roca, who united the semi-independent provinces of the confederation.
- ✕ 13. **Augsburg, 1632.** German City. Struck by Gustavus Adolphus, the most illustrious of Sweden's Kings when, as Commander of the Protestant forces during the Thirty Years War, he was in possession of this city. One of the ablest generals of modern times. He was killed at the Battle of Lutzen.

- X14. **Australia, 1937.** First dollar size coin struck on this continent. George VI, King of England, who ascended the British throne abdicated by his brother.
- X15. **Austria, 1518.** Maximilian I. The reverse bears the inscription: King of many European provinces and most powerful prince.
- X16. **Austria, 1683.** Commemorating the deliverance of Vienna from a siege by the Turks. Struck by Leopold I.
- X17. **Austria, 1717.** Charles VI, in whose reign Austria acquired the Spanish Netherlands, Sardinia and Naples.
- X18. **Austria, 1761.** Maria Theresa, one of the country's most celebrated rulers. Her daughter, Marie Antoinette, queen of France, was beheaded during the French Revolution.
- X19. **Austria, 1763.** Francis I.
- X20. **Austria, 1765.**
- X21. **Austria, 1792.** Francis II. Successive defeats by Napoleon resulted in a loss of a large part of his dominions. In 1810 his daughter became Napoleon's wife and Empress of France.
- X22. **Austria, 1838.** Ferdinand I. Was so enfeebled by epilepsy that he was incapable of ruling and a regency carried on the government.
- X23. **Austria, 1857.** Commemorating the completion of a railroad.
- X24. **Austria, 1879.** Commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the emperor's wedding.
- X25. **Baden, 1778.** Charles Frederick. In 1792 this state was devastated by the French revolutionary armies, but a few years later allied itself with France in a war against Austria.
- X26. **Baden, 1836.** Crown dollar of Leopold.
- X27. **Balearic Islands, 1823.** War dollar.
- X28. **Bamberg, 1623.** German bishopric. John George.
- X29. **Bamberg, 1657.** Philip Valentin.

- ✕30. **Bamberg, 1800.** German city. Noted for its churches erected in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which are featured on its coins.
- ✕31. **Barcelona, 1811.** Spanish City. War dollar struck during the French invasion to maintain Napoleon's brother, Joseph, on the Spanish throne.
- ✕32. **Basel, 1793.** Swiss Canton. View of the City of Basel, site of the oldest university in Switzerland.
- ✕33. **Bavaria, 1694.** German State. Maximilian Emanuel.
- ✕34. **Bavaria, 1817.** Inscription: "For God and the people."
- ✕35. **Bavaria, 1818.** Commemorating the adoption of a new constitution.
- ✕36. **Bavaria, 1842.** Walhalla on reverse.
- ✕37. **Bavaria, 1913.** Reverse of five mark piece struck by the various German states prior to the World War.
- ✕38. **Bavaria, 1914.** Ludwig III, last of the Bavarian dukes.
- ✕39. **Bavaria, 1928.** The Virgin and Child, as portrayed on its coins three hundred years earlier.
- ✕40. **Belgium, 1848.** Leopold I, first king of the Belgians. This country severed its connection with the Netherlands in 1831.
- ✕41. **Belgium, 1853.** To commemorate the marriage of the crown prince.
- ✕42. **Belgium, 1873.** Leopold II.
- ✕43. **Bentheim, 1657.** German principality. Moritz.
- ✕44. **Berne, 1750.** Swiss Canton. School prize for diligent application to study.
- ✕45. **Berne, 1798.** In this year, the French Directory, in need of funds, pillaged the Bernese treasury.
- ✕46. **Berne, 1857.** Commemorating the cantonal shooting contest.
- ✕47. **Berne, 1885.** Commemorating a shooting contest of that year.

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- ✕46. **Berne, 1857.** Commemorating the cantonal shooting contest.
- ✕47. **Berne, 1885.** Commemorating a shooting contest of that year.

- X48. **Bohemia, 1516.** The first coin called a taler. Struck in the reign of Louis II, last National King of Bohemia and Hungary, who was defeated and killed by the Turks at the battle of Mohacz.
- X49. **Bohemia, 1612.** In honor of three former distinguished Hapsburg rulers: Maximillian I, Charles V and Ferdinand I.
- X50. **Bohemia, 1624.** Ferdinand II. His attempt to increase the power of the Jesuits led to the Thirty Years War.
- X51. **Bolivia, 1789.** Proclaiming the fidelity of the City of Chuquisaca to Charles IV, King of Spain.
- X52. **Bolivia, 1825.** Simon Bolivar, after whom the country was named.
- X53. **Bolivia, 1846.**
- X54. **Bolivia, 1852.** On the adoption of a new code of laws.
- X55. **Bolivia, 1874.** In a war with Chili over its nitrate deposits, this country was obliged to surrender its entire seacoast.
- X56. **Bologna, 1777.** City in the papal States.
- X57. **Bouillon, 1815.** Philip d' Auvergne.
- X58. **Brabant, 1619.** Now part of Belgium. Albert and Elizabeth, the reigning duke and duchess.
- X59. **Brabant, 1790.** Arms of the eleven provinces revolting against Joseph II of Austria.
- X60. **Brandenburg, 1544.** German principality. George and Albert.
- X61. **Brandenburg, 1629.** Princes Frederick, Albert and Christian.
- X62. **Brandenburg, 1657.** Frederick William, the great elector. The late German emperors, the Hohenzollerns, descended from this house.
- X63. **Brandenburg, 1727.** On the death of Princess Christina.
- X64. **Brazil, 1814.** Then under Portugese rule. The royal family of Portugal, when driven from Lisbon by Napoleon, took refuge in Brazil and there established the Portugese Capital. This is the only instance known where a colony became the seat of government of the mother country.

- X65. **Brazil, 1823.** First dollar of the independent constitutional empire.
- X66. **Brazil, 1865.**
- X67. **Brazil, 1868.** Peter II, last Brazilian emperor.
- X68. **Brazil, 1900.** Commemorating the 400th anniversary of its discovery by Cabral.
- X69. **Bremen, 1906.** German City. The key on the arms is symbolic of this city.
- X70. **Breslau, 1544.** German City in the province of Silesia.
- X71. **Brunswick, 1599.** Wasp dollar. Depicting the duke's annoyance at the rebellion of ten noble families (wasps).
- X72. **Brunswick, 1599.** Pelican dollar. Pelican feeding her young with the flesh of her breast. Inscription: For our altars and homes.
- X73. **Brunswick, 1620.** Fortune dollar. Depicting hunting, fishing, mining and science. Inscription: Men of the world in this manner seek money.
- X74. **Brunswick, 1622.** Coined from silver taken from the cathedral of Halberstadt by the protestant bishop.
- X75. **Brunswick, 1643.** Bell dollar.
- X76. **Brunswick, 1665.** Wild horse dollar.
- X77. **Brunswick, 1679.** John Frederick.
- X78. **Brunswick, 1680.** Wild man dollar.
- X79. **Brunswick, 1699.**
- X80. **Brunswick, 1702.** Saint Andrews.
- X81. **Brunswick, 1714.** George Ludwig, who, in that year, became George I, King of England. He could not speak English.
- X82. **Brunswick, 1795.** Convention dollar.
- X83. **Brunswick, 1856.** Jubilee double dollar.
- X84. **Buenos Ayres, 1808.** South American province. Afterwards the Argentine. Proclamation dollar.
- X85. **Bulgaria, 1885.** Arms of the Kingdom.
- X86. **Canada, 1936.** Its first silver dollar.

- ✕ 87. **Carthegena, 1873.** Spanish City. Struck during the revolution of that year.
- ✕ 88. **Central America, 1824.** The five mountains represent Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
- ✕ 89. **Chang Chou, 1821.** Chinese province. Revolutionary dollar.
- ✕ 90. **Chaux-de-Fonds, 1863.** Swiss city. Shooting contest dollar.
- ✕ 91. **Chihuahua, 1915.** Struck by Gen. Villa.
- ✕ 92. **Chili, 1817.** First dollar of this South American republic.
- ✕ 93. **Chili, 1839.** Condor breaking its chains, symbolizing the country's liberation from Spain.
- ✕ 94. **Chili, 1868.** The star of the South.
- ✕ 95. **China, 1911.** Last dollar of the Chinese empire.
- ✕ 96. **China, 1912.** Struck by Li Yuan-hung, leader of the Revolutionary forces.
- ✕ 97. **China, 1915.**
- ✕ 98. **China, 1916.** Yuan Shih-Kai, second president of the republic.
- ✕ 99. **China, 1933.** Commemorative dollar.
- ✕ 100. **Cis-Alpine, 1800.** Italian republic founded by General Bonaparte. Commemorating the battle of Marengo.
- ✕ 101. **Columbia, 1820.** South American State. First dollar.
- ✕ 102. **Columbia, 1834.**
- ✕ 103. **Columbia, 1863.** Arms of the United States of Columbia.
- ✕ 104. **Comoro, 1883.** French African Colony.
- ✕ 105. **Comoro, 1890.** Depicting its various implements of war.
- ✕ 106. **Congo, 1887.** Belgian African Colony. Leopold II, King of the Belgians.
- ✕ 107. **Copiapo, 1865.** City in Chili. Struck during a war with Spain.
- ✕ 108. **Cordova, 1852.** South American province now part of the Argentine republic.

- X 109. **Courland, 1780.** State on the Baltic sea, subsequently annexed to the Russian empire under Catherine II. Peter Biron, last of the dukes.
- X 110. **Cuba, 1897.** Souvenir dollar, struck to raise funds in its fight for liberation from Spain.
- X 111. **Cuba, 1915.**
- X 112. **Cyprus, 1928.** Mediterranean island belonging to Great Britain. Arms of Richard the lion hearted.
- X 113. **Dantzic, 1577.** When the city was besieged by the armies of Poland. Inscription: Christ, Saviour, defend us.
- X 114. **Dantzic, 1649.** John Casimir, King of Poland, then controlled this city. Subsequently he abdicated, retired to France and became the Abbot of St. Germain.
- X 115. **Denmark, 1572.** Frederick II.
- X 116. **Denmark, 1659.** Commemorating the defeat of the Swedish King, Charles X. The King's hand, reaching for the Danish crown, is severed by a sword from heaven.
- X 117. **Denmark, 1669.** Frederick III, King of the Danes.
- X 118. **Denmark, 1686.** Crown of four marks under Christian V.
- X 119. **Denmark, 1732.** Danish crown dollar.
- X 120. **Denmark, 1863.** On the death of Frederick VII.
- X 121. **Dominica, 1891.** First dollar of the Dominican republic.
- X 122. **Durango, 1914.** Mexican State. War dollar struck by Generals Contreras and Ceniceros during the rebellion. Inscription: Death to Huerta.
- X 123. **Ecuador, 1891.** General Sucre. This coin is called a sucre in his honor.
- X 124. **Egypt, 1905.** Under Hamid II.
- X 125. **Egypt, 1916.** Coin of 20 piastres (one dollar).
- X 126. **Eichstadt, 1757.** German Bishopric. A sede vacant dollar. Struck during the interval between the death of the bishop and the appointment of his successor.

- X127. **Eisleben, 1661.** German city. Commemorating the reformation of Martin Luther.
- X128. **England, 1601.** Elizabeth, the virgin queen. Virginia, the first English settlement in America, was so named in her honor. The figure 1, above the crown is an abbreviation of the date of the coin. These pieces were hammered.
- X129. **England, 1622.** Under James I, in whose reign first appeared the political parties known as the Tories, who stood for the King, and the Whigs who represented the people. The reverse of this coin bears the inscription: What God has joined, let no man sever; referring to the union of England and Ireland.
- X130. **England, 1645.** Charles I, whose controversy with parliament led to his execution.
- X131. **England, 1652.** Dollar of the Commonwealth of England, after the execution of Charles I.
- X132. **England, 1676.** Charles II ascended the throne after Cromwell's death at the instance of General Monk.
- X133. **England, 1687.** James II. Exiled, died and buried in France. The last of the Stuarts.
- X134. **England, 1695.** William III. Called to the throne by a British national convention.
- X135. **England, 1706.** Anne. Marlborough served under her. Gibraltar was acquired in her reign.
- X136. **England, 1718.** George I. First English king of the house of Brunswick. This prince could not speak English.
- X137. **England, 1743.** George II, under whom Canada was taken from the French.
- X138. **England, 1804.** Dollar of the Bank of England, during the reign of George III.
- X139. **England, 1819.** George III.
- X140. **England, 1822.** Reverse of dollar of that period. St. George and the dragon.
- X141. **England, 1831.** William IV.
- X142. **England, 1845.** Victoria at the beginning of her reign.

- X143. **England, 1847.** Victoria. Known as the Gothic crown. This is said to be the most artistic coin ever struck.
- X144. **England, 1893.** Victoria at the close of her reign.
- X145. **England, 1902.** Edward VII, who brought the throne into closer touch with all sections of the country.
- X146. **England, 1927.** Reverse of crown of George V.
- X147. **Eritrea, 1891.** Italian African colony. Humbert I, King of Italy.
- X148. **Etruria, 1807.** Italian State. Charles Louis and his mother, the regent.
- X149. **Flanders, 1783.** Belgian province. Joseph II of Austria was Count of Flanders.
- 150. **France, 1644.** Louis XIV. Most celebrated of the French Bourbon kings. Engaged in six wars during his reign of seventy-two years. Established France as the leading European power. Turenne, Villars, Vendome, Conde and Vauban served under him. Golden age of French literature. Louisiana was named in his honor.
- X151. **France, 1691.** Louis XIV.
- X152. **France, 1712.** Louis XIV at the close of his reign.
- X153. **France, 1724.** Louis XV. In 1717 this king ceded to the Compagnie de Mississippi all of the Louisiana territory for colonization purposes and extended to it the national credit. Its collapse doubled the French national debt.
- X154. **France, 1786.** Louis XVI. Ally of the American revolutionists.
- X155. **France, 1791.** Louis XVI shortly before his execution during the French Revolution.
- X156. **France, 1793.** Under the convention during the ascendancy of Robespierre. Inscription: Reign of the law.
- X157. **France, 1813.** Napoleon I, whom Lord Roseberry designated as the greatest, by far, of all great men. Under him the French empire in-

cluded or dominated France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Westphalia and Dalmatia. It was allied to Austria, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Poland and Saxony, and a marshal of the empire became crown prince of Sweden.

- X 158. **France, 1823.** Louis XVIII. Ascended the throne after Napoleon's defeat at the battle of Leipzig and exile to the island of Elba.
- X 159. **France, 1831.** Henry V. Pattern Dollar. This prince did not ascend the throne.
- X 160. **France, 1831.** First type of Louis Philippe. No reverse on this coin due to minting defect.
- X 161. **France, 1846.** Louis Philippe I. The citizen king.
- X 162. **France, 1850.** Dollar of the second republic.
- X 163. **France, 1852.** Louis Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon, who became president of the Second Republic.
- X 164. **France, 1870.** Napoleon III. Last coinage of the second French Empire.
- X 165. **France, 1871.** Dollar of the third republic; struck by the commune during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71.
- X 166. **Frankfort, 1772.** German city. Convention dollar.
- X 167. **Frankfort, 1866.** Portrait of the celebrated actress, Jananchek, a close friend of the mayor of the city.
- X 168. **Fribourg, 1881.** Swiss Canton. Commemorating the fourth centennial of the Cantons union with the Swiss federation.
- X 169. **Fulda, 1796.** German bishopric. Coined from church silver to meet contributions levied by the French army.
- X 170. **Furstenberg, 1790.** German principality. Mining dollar.
- X 171. **Geneva, 1848.** Arms of the republic.
- X 172. **Genoa, 1674.** Italian State. Dollar of the republic and dukedom.

- 173. German E. Africa, 1915. German African colony.
- 174. German N. Guinea, 1894. German colony. Dollar of the New Guinea Company. These coins were recalled by the imperial government.
- 175. Germany, 1925. Dollar of the republic. Although the Germans issued a far greater number of silver dollar size coins than any other people, this is the first dollar ever struck for Germany as a nation.
- 176. Gerona, 1808. City in Spain. War dollar when besieged by the French.
- 177. Glarus, 1847. Swiss Canton. Shooting contest.
- 178. Grabunden, 1842. Swiss Canton. Shooting contest dollar.
- 179. Greece, 1833. First dollar, after its liberation from Turkish dominion.
- 180. Greece, 1876. Arms of the Greek kingdom.
- 181. Greenland, 1771. Danish colony. For commercial reasons this coin was made to resemble the Spanish colonial piece of this period.
- 182. Groningen, 1672. City in the Netherlands. When the city was besieged by the bishops of Cologne and Munster.
- 183. Guatemala, 1888.
- 184. Gurk, 1801. Austrian bishopric.
- 185. Haiti, 1820. Henry I, negro king of this island in the West Indies.
- 186. Haiti, 1882. Under the republic.
- 187. Halberstadt, 1598. German city. Truth dollar. Inscription: Truth conquers all calumnies.
- 188. Hamburg, 1730. On the second centennial of the Augsburg confession.
- 189. Hamburg, 1913. Last coinage of the city under the empire.
- 190. Hanover, 1854. Formerly known as Brunswick. George V.
- 191. Hawaii, 1883. Kalakaua I, King of the Islands.

- X 192. Hawaii, 1891. Queen Lillivocalania.
- X 193. Hedjas, 1922. Province in Arabia.
- X 194. Henneberg, 1694.
- X 195. Hesse, 1636. German province. Known as the whirl-wind dollar. Inscription: God will raise the weak.
- X 196. Hesse, 1717. Commemorative.
- X 197. Hesse, 1765. Frederick II.
- X 198. Hesse, 1778. Frederick II. The Hessian troops employed by the British during the American revolution were hired from this prince. This coin, known as the blood money dollar, was used to pay them.
- X 199. Hesse, 1840. Double dollar of Louis II.
- X 200. Hesse, 1904. Commemorating the fourth centennial of the birth of landgrave Philip.
- X 201. Holland, 1684.
- X 202. Holstein, 1753. Charles Peter. Afterwards Peter III of Russia. Inscription: Peter, by the grace of God, grand duke of all the Russias.
- X 203. Honduras, 1889. Central American State.
- X 204. Hungary, 1631. Ferdinand II. During the thirty-year war.
- X 205. Hungary, 1699. Leopold I.
- X 206. Hungary, 1742. Maria Theresa.
- X 207. Hungary, 1780. Under Maria Theresa.
- X 208. Hungary, 1908. Francis Joseph, last Austro-Hungarian emperor.
- X 209. Indo-China, 1885. French Asiatic colony.
- X 210. Ireland, 1645. Necessity dollar struck by the lord lieutenant from silver plate. Crown and monogram of Charles I of England.
- X 211. Ireland, 1804. Struck by the Bank of Ireland.
- X 212. Isle de France, 1810. French colony. Necessity dollar struck by the French army during the Napoleonic wars.
- X 213. Italy, 1861. Victor Emanuel II, first ruler of the present kingdom, established after the country's liberation from Austria in 1861.

- X 214. Italy, 1879. Humbert I.
- X 215. Italy, 1911. On the fiftieth anniversary of its independence.
- X 216. Japan, 1870. First dollar.
- X 217. Japan, 1878. Japanese trade dollar.
- X 218. Java, 1683. Dutch Asiatic colony. Struck by the Dutch East India Company.
- X 219. Java, 1786.
- X 220. Jugo-Slavia, 1932. Independent State created after the World War.
- X 221. Kempton, 1694. German Abbey. Saint Hildegard.
- X 222. Kwang Tung, 1900. Chinese province.
- X 223. Landau, 1713. War dollar struck when the city was besieged.
- X 224. Lausanne, 1876. Swiss city. View of the city of Lausanne.
- X 225. Lichtenberg, 1827. German principality.
- X 226. Lichtenstein, 1924. The only German principality surviving the late World War.
- X 227. Liege, 1567. Belgian bishopric.
- X 228. Liege, 1666. Maximilian Henry, one of its noted bishops.
- X 229. Lombardy, 1830. Under Austrian rule. Francis I.
- X 230. Lombardy, 1848. Struck by a provisional government established during its attempted liberation from Austria.
- X 231. Lowenstein, 1766. German principality.
- X 232. Lubec, 1775. Monogram of the bishop Frederick Augustus.
- X 233. Lubec, 1904. German city.
- X 234. Lucca, 1749. Italian province. Saint Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar.
- X 235. Lucca, 1805. Under the rule of Napoleon's sister, Elisa.
- X 236. Lucerne, 1814. Swiss Canton.
- X 237. Luxemburg, 1889. Principality between France and Germany.

- X 238. Madagascar, 1883. Island in the Indian Ocean.
- X 239. Madagascar, 1886. Ranavona, queen of the island.
- X 240. Majorca, 1821. War dollar during reign of Ferdinand VII of Spain.
- X 241. Malta, 1757. Mediterranean island. St. John. Inscription: None greater hath risen.
- X 242. Mantua, 1629. Italian city. Struck during its siege by Ferdinand II of Austria.
- X 243. Mayence, 1680. German arch-bishopric. Anselm Francis.
- X 244. Mayence, 1808. Charles. First premier of the Confederation of the Rhine, established by Napoleon.
- X 245. Mecklenburg, 1915. German State. Frederick Francis IV. In honor of his ancestor, Frederick Francis I.
- X 246. Metz, 1638. German city before its acquisition by France in 1648.
- X 247. Mexico, 1759. First type. Under Ferdinand VI, King of Spain.
- X 248. Mexico, 1807. Charles IV.
- X 249. Mexico, 1808. Commemorative dollar. Struck by the City of Mexico.
- X 250. Mexico, 1822. Augustin. Elected constitutional emperor and executed two years later.
- X 251. Mexico, 1822.
- X 252. Mexico, 1823. Reverse of second dollar.
- X 253. Mexico, 1824. Dollar of the provisional government established after the execution of Augustin.
- X 254. Mexico, 1866. Maximillian. Placed on the throne by the French emperor. He was overthrown and executed by the Mexicans after the departure of the French troops. He reigned for three years.
- X 255. Mexico, 1871. Second republic.
- X 256. Mexico, 1896.
- X 257. Mexico, 1913.

- ✕258. **Mexico, 1921.** On the centennial of Mexican independence.
- ✕259. **Milan, 1602.** Italian State. Philip III. The King of Spain at that time was also Duke of Milan.
- ✕260. **Milan, 1622.** Reverse of coin under Philip IV.
- ✕261. **Milan, 1666.** Charles II and his mother.
- ✕262. **Milan, 1786.** By the treaty of Rastadt, the duchy passed to the Austrian rulers. Joseph II.
- ✕263. **Minden, 1623.**
- ✕264. **Monaco, 1649.** Principality on the Mediterranean Sea. Honore II.
- ✕265. **Montenegro, 1912.** Now part of Jugo-Slavia.
- ✕266. **Moravia, 1594.** Austrian province. Rudolph II.
- ✕267. **Morocco, 1882.** French protectorate. Dated according to the Mohammedan calendar.
- ✕268. **Morocco, 1914.**
- ✕269. **Munster, 1648.** German city. On the peace of Westphalia, which concluded the thirty years war. The treaty was signed at Munster.
- ✕270. **Munster, 1661.** German bishopric. Struck by the bishop during a revolt against his authority.
- ✕271. **Munster, 1706.** On the death of the bishop.
- ✕272. **Naples, 1554.** Italian State then under the dominion of the Spanish Kings. Philip II.
- ✕273. **Naples, 1684.** The two hemispheres and bearing the inscription: One not sufficient. Struck by Charles II.
- ✕274. **Naples, 1693.** When the order of the golden fleece was bestowed upon the Duke this coin was struck to commemorate the event.
- ✕275. **Naples, 1748.** Representing the water god and Mount Vesuvius.
- ✕276. **Naples, 1787.** Ferdinand IV, duke of Naples and Sicily.
- ✕277. **Naples, 1791.** Ferdinand IV and Carolina.
- ✕278. **Naples, 1808.** Joseph Bonaparte, brother of the French Emperor.
- ✕279. **Naples, 1818.** Ferdinand I after his restoration.

- X 280. Naples, 1859. Last coinage of the kingdom.
- X 281. Netherlands, 1816. After the fall of the French empire, the country was separated from France, to which it had been annexed by Napoleon.
- ✓ 282. Netherlands, 1820. William I, its first king after its renewed independence.
- X 283. Netherlands, 1840.
- X 284. Netherlands, 1845. William II.
- X 285. Netherlands, 1874. William III.
- ✓ 286. Netherlands, 1929. Wilhelmina.
- X 287. New Grenada, 1808. Struck by the city of Bogata. Proclamation dollar in honor of the Spanish King, Charles IV.
- X 288. New Zealand, 1935. First dollar.
- X 289. Nicaragua, 1912. Central American State.
- X 290. Norway, 1673. Crown and monogram of its king, Christian V. This country was under Danish dominion until annexed to Sweden in 1812. Independent since 1905.
- X 291. Norway, 1723. Under Frederick IV.
- X 292. Norway, 1776. Under Christian VII.
- X 293. Norway, 1821. Charles XIV.
- ✓ 294. Norway, 1865. Arms of the Kingdom on the reverse of its coins.
- X 295. Nuremburg, 1680. German city.
- X 296. Nuremburg, 1757. Francis I of Austria.
- X 297. Nuremburg, 1795. Francis II.
- X 298. Oaxaca, 1813. Mexican State. War dollar struck during rebellion against Spain which started in the South and moved North as indicated by the arrow pointing in that direction.
- X 299. Olmutz, 1695. Austrian arch-bishopric.
- X 300. Orange Free State, 1887. South African republic.
- X 301. Palatinate, 1740. Albert and Philip, Vicars of the Holy Roman Empire.
- X 302. Panama, 1905. Memorial dollar to Balboa.

- X 303. Paraguay, 1889. South American State.
- X 304. Parma, 1784. Italian Province. Ferdinand I.
- X 305. Parma, 1815. Marie Louise, second wife of Napoleon I. Created duchess of this province after his exile to St. Helena.
- X 306. Parral, 1913. War dollar struck by General Villa when in control of this Mexican city.
- X 307. Passau, 1694. German bishopric.
- X 308. Pei Yang, 1900. Chinese province.
- X 309. Persia, 1902. Asiatic kingdom.
- X 310. Persia, 1920.
- X 311. Persia, 1928.
- X 312. Peru, 1683. Under Spanish rule. These coins were known as pieces of eight (reals). Holed for trading with the Peruvian Indians, who wore them around their necks. The United States dollar sign (\$) originated from the figure 8 and two columns appearing on this coin.
- X 313. Peru, 1790. This coin bears the portrait of Charles III, and the title of his successor, Charles IV, as a likeness of the new king had not yet reached the Peruvian mint.
- X 314. Peru, 1808. Proclaiming the fidelity of the City of Lima to the King of Spain, Ferdinand VII.
- X 315. Peru, 1822. First Peruvian dollar as an independent country.
- X 316. Peru, 1825. One of the most attractive of the South American coins. Memorial dollar to its emancipator, Bolivar. Ruins of the palace of the Incas.
- X 317. Peru, 1828. Dollar of the second type.
- X 318. Peru, 1838. In honor of General Santa Cruz.
- X 319. Peru, 1839. Commemorating the adoption of a new constitution.
- X 320. Peru, 1852.
- X 321. Peru, 1867.
- X 322. Philippines, 1897. Last dollar as a Spanish colony.
- X 323. Philippines, 1903. Under its present government.

- ✕ 324. Poland, 1627. Sigismund III, one of its kings.
- ✕ 325. Poland, 1633. Vladislaus IV.
- ✕ 326. Poland, 1642.
- ✕ 327. Poland, 1754. Augustus III. This kingdom was divided between Austria, Prussia and Russia. In an attempt to re-establish its independence, General Kosciusko was killed. He had previously served under Washington in the Revolutionary War.
- ✕ 328. Poland, 1835. Struck for circulation in both Poland and Russia.
- 329. Pomerania, 1631. North European state. Bogislas XIV.
- ✕ 330. Porto Rico, 1895. Last coinage under Spain.
- ✕ 331. Portugal, 1640. First Portugese dollar. Struck by John IV, who separated Portugal from Spain and took Brazil from the Dutch.
- ✕ 332. Portugal, 1845. Maria II.
- ✕ 333. Portugal, 1898. On the fourth centennial of di Gamma's discovery of route to India.
- ✕ 334. Portugal, 1899. Carlos I.
- ✕ 335. Portugal, 1915. First dollar of the Portugese republic.
- ✕ 336. Potosi, 1808. Bolivian City. Proclaiming its fidelity to the King of Spain.
- ✕ 337. Prussia, 1750. Frederick II, known as Frederick the Great. The most famous of Prussia's kings and one of the ablest generals of modern times under whose rule Prussia became one of the most powerful European states.
- ✕ 338. Prussia, 1771. Frederick II.
- ✕ 339. Prussia, 1794. Frederick William II.
- ✕ 340. Prussia, 1799. Frederick William III, in whose reign Prussia was reduced to a second class power by Napoleon.
- ✕ 341. Prussia, 1854. Arms of the Kingdom of Prussia.
- ✕ 342. Prussia, 1876. William I. Founded the North German Confederation in 1866 and the German empire in 1871 with the assistance of Bismarck.

- ✓343. **Prussia, 1838.** Frederick, who died shortly after ascending the throne.
- ✕344. **Prussia, 1901.** On the second centennial of the founding of the kingdom. Frederick I and William II.
- ✓345. **Prussia, 1913.** William II. Last German Kaiser and last king of Prussia.
- ✕346. **Ragusa, 1733.** Province of Dalmatia. Saint Biago.
- ✕347. **Ragusa, 1744.**
- ✓348. **Ragusa, 1767.**
- ✕349. **Ragusa, 1794.**
- ✕350. **Ratisbon, 1706.** The crossed keys symbolize this city.
- ✕351. **Ratisbon, 1775.** View of this German city.
- ✕352. **Ratisbon, 1787.** Struck by the bishop. Representing Saint Peter in a boat with keys to heaven.
- ✓353. **Ratisbon, 1791.**
- ✕354. **Reuss, 1679.** German principality. This is the only known coin portraying God, who is represented in the center holding the tree of life. To the left is the sun inscribed Jesus. To the right a dove symbolizing the Holy Ghost. Struck for the Trinity.
- ✕355. **Riga, 1660.** City on the Baltic Sea. At this time under Swedish rule. Struck on the coronation of Charles XI of Sweden.
- ✕356. **Rio de la Plata, 1835.** South American province that later became the Argentine republic.
- ✕357. **Rome, 1588.** The papal states. First dollar of the popes. Sixtus V.
- ✕358. **Rome, 1676.** Pope Innocent XI.
- ✕359. **Rome, 1700.** Reverse of sede vacant dollar.
- ✕360. **Rome, 1713.** Inscription: With a fountain he adorned the public square.
- ✕361. **Rome, 1715.** Clement XI.
- ✕362. **Rome, 1753.** Benedict XIV.
- ✕363. **Rome, 1799.** Dollar of the Roman republic established by General Bonaparte.

- X364. **Rome, 1818.** Under Pius VII. In 1809 Napoleon annexed the Papal States to the French empire and brought the Pope to France. After the emperor's abdication in 1814, the States were restored to Pius VII.
- X365. **Rome, 1825.** Leo XII.
- X366. **Rome, 1846.** Reverse of papal dollar under Pope Gregory XVI.
- X367. **Roumania, 1880.** First dollar of this south-eastern European country. Charles I.
- X368. **Russia, 1724.** Peter I (the Great). This czar founded the Russian empire and signally advanced its civilization.
- X369. **Russia, 1729.** Peter II.
- X370. **Russia, 1738.** Anne.
- X371. **Russia, 1752.** Elizabeth, whose army defeated the Prussians under Frederick the Great.
- X372. **Russia, 1786.** Catherine II, one of Russia's most famous rulers. She ascended the throne after having caused the assassination of her husband, Peter III. The partition of Poland was projected by her.
- X373. **Russia, 1797.** Dollar of the Bank of Russia under Paul I, who was assassinated because of his intended alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte.
- X374. **Russia, 1839.** Alexander I, who burned Moscow during the French invasion of 1812.
- X375. **Russia, 1851.** Reverse of Russian dollar under the Czars.
- X376. **St. Gall, 1874.** Swiss Canton. Commemorative.
- X377. **Salvador, 1908.** Columbus.
- X378. **Salzburg, 1688.** Saint Rupert holding salt box. Salzburg (salt town) was so named for its salt mines.
- X379. **Salzburg, 1758.** Angel holding picture of the Virgin and Child.
- X380. **Salzburg, 1781.** Arch bishop Hieronymus.
- X381. **San Marino, 1898.** Small Italian republic.

- X 382. **Sardinia, 1765.** Italian State. After its separation from the Spanish throne. One of the finest coins of that period.
- X 383. **Sardinia, 1840.** Charles Albert.
- X 384. **Saxony, 1515.** Frederick III. One of the most elaborate of the early dollars.
- X 385. **Saxony, 1525.** The dukes John and George. Inscription: Silver money of the duchy of Saxony.
- ✓ 386. **Saxony, 1546.**
- X 387. **Saxony, 1552.** John Frederick.
- ✓ 388. **Saxony, 1584.**
- X 389. **Saxony, 1623.**
- X 390. **Saxony, 1630.** One of the centennial of the Augsburg confession. John the Constant.
- X 391. **Saxony, 1633.** Under John George I, one of its best known rulers.
- X 392. **Saxony, 1656.** On the death of John George.
- X 393. **Saxony, 1657.** John George II as Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire.
- X 394. **Saxony, 1667.** Moritz.
- X 395. **Saxony, 1669.** On the duke's death. Jacob wrestling with the angel.
- X 396. **Saxony, 1691.** Death of John George IV.
- X 397. **Saxony, 1693.** Square dollar, commemorating the bestowal upon the duke of the Order of the Garter.
- X 398. **Saxony, 1709.** Frederick Augustus I. This duke was also king of Poland.
- X 399. **Saxony, 1723.** The duke's family.
- X 400. **Saxony, 1741.** Vicariat dollar of Frederick August II. The vacant throne of the emperor.
- X 401. **Saxony, 1780.** This duke, Joseph Frederick, is said to have resembled George Washington in appearance.
- X 402. **Saxony, 1790.** Frederick Augustus III, who later became one of Napoleon's most faithful allies and by whom he was made King of Saxony and grand duke of Warsaw, now Poland.
- X 403. **Saxony, 1813.** Frederick Augustus.

- X 404. **Saxony, 1813.** Struck during the war for the liberation of Germany after Napoleon's retreat from Russia.
- ✓ 405. **Saxony, 1854.** On the death of the King.
- ✓ 406. **Saxony, 1859.** King John.
- X 407. **Saxony, 1908.** Commemorating the founding of the Leipzig University in 1558.
- ✓ 408. **Schaffhausen, 1865.** Swiss Canton. Portraying William Tell's son holding apple pierced by his father's arrow according to the Swiss legend.
- X 409. **Schlick, 1644.** Bohemian principality.
- X 410. **Schwartzburg, 1780.** German principality. On the marriage of the prince.
- ✓ 411. **Schwartzburg, 1812.** Convention dollar.
- X 412. **Schwartzenberg, 1696.** German principality. Ferdinand and Maria Anna, its duke and duchess. One of the finest examples of the coinage of that time.
- ✓ 413. **Schwyz, 1867.** Swiss Canton. Gave its name to Switzerland.
- X 414. **Scotland, 1569.** Struck by James VI. Inscription: For me, or against me, if I merit it. Counterstamped with Thistle.
- X 415. **Sedan, 1613.** Duchy near Belgium.
- ✓ 416. **Servia, 1879.** First dollar. Milan IV.
- X 417. **Sierra Leone, 1791.** British African colony. Dollar of the Sierra Leone Company.
- X 418. **Silesia, 1658.** Bohemian province. The three dukes.
- X 419. **Silesia, 1685.** On the death of the duke's mother.
- X 420. **Silesia, 1716.** Charles VI of Austria.
- X 421. **Solms, 1770.** German principality. Memorial dollar in honor of Count Otto, former head of the House.
- X 422. **Soudan, 1887.** African State.
- X 423. **South Peru, 1838.** As an independent South American State.

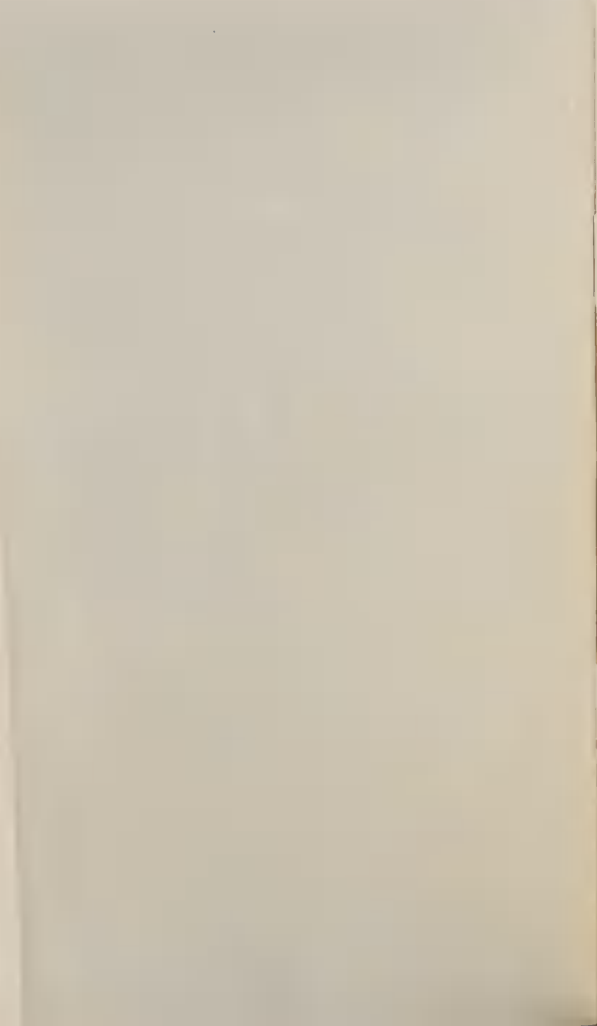
- X 424. **Spain, 1504.** The first Spanish dollar. Struck by Ferdinand and Isabella shortly after the discovery of America by Columbus.
- X 425. **Spain, 1651.** The design of the Spanish dollar varied but little over a period of more than two hundred years, when portraits of the Kings of Spain first appeared on them.
- X 426. **Spain, 1774.** Charles III. This King obtained the Louisiana territory from England.
- X 427. **Spain, 1810.** Joseph Bonaparte, brother of the French emperor, Napoleon, who placed him upon the Spanish throne.
- X 428. **Spain, 1837.** Isabella II, who fled to France when the republic was proclaimed.
- X 429. **Spain, 1851.**
- X 430. **Spain, 1870.** Under the provisional republican government.
- X 431. **Spain, 1871.** Again a kingdom, under Amadeus I.
- X 432. **Spain, 1875.** Reverse of Spanish dollar under the restored kingdom.
- X 433. **Spain, 1888.** Baby head of its last king. He ceded Porto Rico and the Philippines to the United States after the Spanish-American War.
- X 434. **Speier, 1770.** German bishopric.
- X 435. **Stolberg, 1624.** German principality. Usually depicted a deer on its coins.
- X 436. **Stolberg, 1764.**
- X 437. **Straits Settlements, 1895.** British Colonial dollar for circulation in the Far East.
- X 438. **Styria, 1654.** Austrian province then under Ferdinand III.
- X 439. **Styria, 1738.** Charles VI.
- X 440. **Sub-Alpine, 1802.** Italian State. Founded by General Bonaparte, formerly the duchy of Savoy.
- X 441. **Sweden, 1561.** Eric XIV became insane, was deposed and assassinated.
- X 442. **Sweden, 1643.** Christina, daughter of Gustavus, abdicated the throne and died in Rome.

- ✓ 443. Sweden, 1713. Charles XII, whose victories in Denmark, Poland and Russia placed him high among the illustrious men of his time. He was killed at the battle of Frederickshall at the age of thirty-seven.
- ✓ 444. Sweden, 1718. Monogram of Charles XII.
- ✓ 445. Sweden, 1721. Commemorating the bi-centennial of the expulsion of the Danes from Sweden and the introduction of the Lutheran religion. Gustavus I and Gustavus Adolphus, two of its former noted kings.
- ✓ 446. Sweden, 1727. Frederick I and Ulrica.
- ✓ 447. Sweden, 1782. Arms on reverse of Swedish dollar of Gustavus III, who was assassinated while attending a theatrical performance.
- ✓ 448. Sweden, 1796. Gustavus IV. Abdicated and died in obscurity in Switzerland.
- ✓ 449. Sweden, 1816. Charles XIII.
- ✓ 450. Sweden, 1835. Charles XIV, previously John Bernadotte, French revolutionary general, adopted by the Swedish King as heir to the throne. His descendants still reign.
- ✓ 451. Sweden, 1857. Oscar.
- ✓ 452. Switzerland, 1874.
- ✓ 453. Switzerland, 1892.
- ✓ 454. Switzerland, 1925. Portrait of William Tell, Swiss patriot.
- ✓ 455. Sze Chuen, 1900. Chinese province.
- ✓ 456. Sze Chuen, 1912. Revolutionary dollar.
- ✓ 457. Tasco, 1915. Mexican City. Struck by General Zapata during a rebellion. To give it more value, the coin contained some gold as thereon indicated.
- ✓ 458. Thorn, 1637. City in Poland
- ✓ 459. Ticino, 1814. Swiss Canton.
- ✓ 460. Tranquebar, 1672. Danish India. Dollar of the Danish Eastern Company, for trading in the Orient.
- ✓ 461. Transvaal, 1892. South African republic. Paul Kruger, its first president.

- X 462. **Transylvania, 1592.** Now part of Hungary and Roumania. Capt. John Smith, Virginia colonist, who was saved by Pocahontas, had previously served under this prince, Sigismund Bathori.
- X 463. **Trautson, 1715.** German principality. Francis Eusebius.
- X 464. **Treves, 1769.** German arch-bishopric. Clemens Wenzel. This arch-bishop was also crown prince of Poland and duke of Saxony.
- X 465. **Treves, 1773.**
- X 466. **Tunis, 1823.** North African State then under Turkish sovereignty.
- X 467. **Turkey, 1786.** Under the Sultan Abd-El-Hamid I.
- X 468. **Turkey, 1860.**
- X 469. **Tuscany, 1670.** Italian state. Cosmos III.
- X 470. **Tuscany, 1676.** John baptizing Christ. Inscription: My beloved son.
- X 471. **Tuscany, 1707.** The rose dollar of Tuscany.
- X 472. **Tuscany, 1712.**
- X 473. **Tuscany, 1723.** John Gaston.
- X 474. **Tuscany, 1748.** Francis I of Austria.
- X 475. **Tuscany, 1775.** Peter Leopold of Austria, who afterwards acquired the province. It became independent in 1803, was annexed to France from 1807 to 1814, and returned to Austria in 1815.
- X 476. **Tuscany, 1803.** Independent kingdom. Louis I.
- X 477. **Tuscany, 1856.** Leopold II. Last of the dukes.
- X 478. **Tyrol, 1486.** Austrian province. Sigismund. This is the first dollar size coin ever struck in silver. The pieces coined in 1484 were somewhat smaller.
- X 479. **Tyrol, 1530.** The arms on the reverse of the coins of this province always displayed the Tyrolean eagle in the center.
- X 480. **Tyrol, 1603.** Rudolph II of Austria.
- X 481. **Tyrol, 1624.**
- X 482. **Tyrol, 1632.**

- X483. Tyrol, 1711. Joseph I of Austria. Prince Eugene of Savoy, celebrated general, served under him.
- X484. United States, 1795. Silver dollars were first coined in this country in 1794, during Washington's administration. Coinage was suspended in 1804.
- X485. United States, 1799. During the administration of John Adams. After 1804, no silver dollars were struck until 1840.
- X486. United States, 1840. Type of dollar in circulation from 1840 to 1878. The inscription: "In God We Trust," first appeared during the Civil War.
- X487. United States, 1879. Trade dollar. Adopted for commerce with the oriental countries.
- X488. United States, 1892. Standard dollar from 1878 to 1904.
- X489. United States, 1900. Commemorating the erection of a statue in Paris to General Lafayette by the children of the United States.
- X490. United States, 1921. Type in use since 1921, known as the peace dollar.
- X491. Uruguay, 1895. South American State.
- X492. Utrecht, 1795. Province of the Netherlands, at that time independent.
- X493. Vaud, 1812. Swiss canton.
- X494. Venezuela, 1911. Bolivar, South American Liberator.
- X495. Venice, 1694. Italian State.
- X496. Venice, 1781.
- X497. Venice, 1797. During the invasion of Italy by General Bonaparte.
- X498. Venice, 1848. During the rebellion against Austrian rule.
- X499. Vienna, 1781. Austrian archbishopric, Christopher.
- X500. Waldeck, 1824. German principality. Coin known as the palm tree dollar.

- + 501. **Wallenstein, 1626.** Albert, duke of Mecklenburg, Freidland and Sagan, leader of the Imperial armies in the thirty years war and one of the ablest generals of modern times. Assassinated by his troops at the instigation of Ferdinand II because of his ambition to obtain the Bohemian throne.
- + 502. **Westfrisia, 1676.** Province of the Netherlands.
503. **Wurtemberg, 1795.** Frederick Eugene. On the third centennial of the founding of the duchy.
- + 504. **Wurtemberg, 1818.** A crown dollar of King William I.
- + 505. **Wurtemberg, 1824.** Reverse of double gulden dollar.
- + 506. **Wurzburg, 1779.** German bishopric.
- + 507. **Wurzburg, 1785.** Commemorative.
- + 508. **Wurzburg, 1791.**
- + 509. **Zanzibar, 1881.** Island in the Indian Ocean.
- + 510. **Zealand, 1791.** Province of the Netherlands.
511. **Zurich, 1761.** Swiss Canton. View of the City of Zurich.
- + 512. **Zurich, 1813.** Inscription: God Keep Us in Peace.





1. Aargau, 1849. Swiss Canton. To commemorate a shooting contest held for the purpose of developing marksmanship for defense. *50 unc. Silver Edge dents*
2. Abyssinia, 1900. African State. Menelik II, who claimed to have been a direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. *30 unc. Scratched*
3. Albania, 1926. Independent State created after the World War. Ahmet Zogu, its first ruler. *200 unc. glaucous stain medallion*
4. Algeria, 1829. African State then under Turkish dominion. The homeland of the Barbary pirates. *75 vf*
5. Alsace, 1620. At that period the Austrian rulers were landgraves of this province. *80 unc*
6. Anhalt, 1774. German principality. *450 xf crud*
7. Anhalt, 1914. Commemorating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the marriage of Frederick II its last duke. *150 scratches*
8. Annam, 1824. Asiatic State now part of French Indo-China. In 1787 a treaty between France and Annam was concluded to counterbalance the English power in India. *75 xf scratches*
9. Appenzell, 1816. Swiss Canton. *500 unc*
10. Arabia, 1929. Not until that year did this country strike silver dollar size coins. In the Seventh Century, from there started the Moslem Movement which overran parts of Asia, Africa and Europe. *15 xf scratches*
11. Argentine, 1838. Coinage of John Manuel de Rosas, dictator of the confederation. He was overthrown by one of his lieutenants aided by Brazil and Uruguay and fled to England. *150 xf planchet rough*
12. Argentine, 1882. Under the presidency of General Roca, who united the semi-independent provinces of the confederation. *30 xf tiny scratches*
13. Augsburg, 1632. German City. Struck by Gustavus Adolphus, the most illustrious of Sweden's Kings when, as Commander of the Protestant forces during the Thirty Years War, he was in possession of this city. One of the ablest generals of modern times. He was killed at the Battle of Lutzen. Common, but popular. *475 xf edge marks*
14. Australia, 1937. First dollar size coin struck on this continent. George VI, King of England, who ascended the British throne abdicated by his brother. *10 xf*
15. Austria, 1518. Maximilian I. The reverse bears the inscription: King of many European provinces and most powerful prince. *1000 xf crud*
16. Austria, 1683. Commemorating the deliverance of Vienna from a siege by the Turks. Struck by Leopold I. *200 unc*
17. Austria, 1717. Charles VI, in whom reign Austria acquired the Spanish Netherlands, Sardinia and Naples. *50 xf*
18. Austria, 1761. Maria Theresa, one of the country's most celebrated rulers. Her daughter, Marie Antoinette, queen of France, was beheaded during the French Revolution. *50 weakly spotted scratched*
19. Austria, 1763. Francis I. *40 xf*
20. Austria, 1765. *40 xf*
21. Austria, 1792. Francis II. Successive defeats by Napoleon resulted in a loss of a large part of his dominions. In 1810 his daughter became Napoleon's wife and Empress of France. *25 unc scratches*
22. Austria, 1838. Ferdinand I. Was so enfeebled by epilepsy that he was incapable of ruling and a regency carried on the government. *50 unc scratched*
23. Austria, 1857. Commemorating the completion of a railroad. *500 + unc edge dents*
24. Austria, 1879. Commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the emperor's wedding. *35 xf scratched*
25. Baden, 1778. Charles Frederick. In 1792 this state was devastated by the French revolutionary armies, but a few years later allied itself with France in a war against Austria. *250 xf crud*
26. Baden, 1836. Crown dollar of Leopold. *75 xf*
27. Balearic Islands, 1823. War dollar. *45 scratched and*
28. Bamberg, 1623. German bishopric. John George. *300 xf edge dent*
29. Bamberg, 1657. Philip Valentin. *400 xf crud*
30. Bamberg, 1800. German city. Noted for its churches erected in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which are featured on its coins. *300 xf*
31. Barcelona, 1811. Spanish City. War dollar struck during the French invasion to maintain Napoleon's brother, Joseph, on the Spanish throne. *150 xf bed planchet*
32. Basel, 1793. Swiss Canton. View of the City of Basel, site of the oldest university in Switzerland. *175 xf scratch scratch*
33. Bavaria, 1694. German State. Maximilian Emanuel. *150 xf*
34. Bavaria, 1817. Inscription: "For God and the people." *40 unc edge nick*
35. Bavaria, 1818. Commemorating the adoption of a new constitution. *75 unc edge nick*
36. Bavaria, 1842. Walpurga on reverse. *Scratched 200*
37. Bavaria, 1913. Reverse of five mark piece struck by the various German states prior to the World War. *xf of found*
38. Bavaria, 1914. Ludwig III, last of the Bavarian dukes. *25 scratch*
39. Bavaria, 1928. The Virgin and Child, as portrayed on its coins three hundred years earlier. *25 scratches*
40. Belgium, 1848. Leopold I, first king of the Belgians. This country severed its connection with the Netherlands in 1831. *75 unc stained*
41. Belgium, 1853. To commemorate the wedding of the crown prince. *150 unc stained*
42. Belgium, 1873. Leopold II. *stained 15*
43. Bentheim, 1657. German principality. Moritz. *500 xf*
44. Berne, 1750. Swiss Canton. School prize for diligent application to study. *planchet defects 50*
45. Berne, 1798. In this year, the French Directory, in need of funds, pillaged the Bernese treasury. *200 xf*
46. Berne, 1857. Commemorating the cantonal shooting contest. *150 scratches*
47. Berne, 1885. Commemorating a shooting contest of that year. *60 scratch*
48. Bohemia, 1516. The first coin called a taler. Struck in the reign of Louis II, last National King of Bohemia and Hungary, who was defeated and killed by the Turks at the battle of Mohacz. *800 7 xf*
49. Bohemia, 1612. In honor of three former distinguished Hapsburg rulers: Maximilian I, Charles V and Ferdinand I. *650 xf*
50. Bohemia, 1624. Ferdinand II. His attempt to increase the power of the Jesuits led to the Thirty Years War. *100 planchet defect xf*
51. Bolivia, 1789. Proclaiming the fidelity of the City of Chuquisaca to Charles IV, King of Spain. *75 xf*
52. Bolivia, 1825. Simon Bolivar, after whom the country was named. *20 unc*
53. Bolivia, 1846. *20 xf*
54. Bolivia, 1852. On the adoption of a new code of laws. *40 xf*
55. Bolivia, 1874. In a war with Chili over its nitrate deposits, this country was obliged to surrender its entire seacoast. *10 unc*
56. Bologna, 1777. City in the papal States. *120 xf*
57. Bouillon, 1815. Philip d'Anvergne (palm). *350 AU*
58. Brabant, 1619. Now part of Belgium. Albert and Elizabeth, the reigning duke and duchess. *50 xf*
59. Brabant, 1790. Arms of the eleven provinces revolting against Joseph II of Austria. *500 + EF AU EF big marks*
60. Brandenburg, 1544. German principality. George and Albert. *175 xf*
61. Brandenburg, 1629. Princes Frederick, Albert and Christian. *200 heavy planchet defect*
62. Brandenburg, 1657. Frederick William, the great elector. The late German emperors, the Hohenzollerns, descended from this house. *475 xf*
63. Brandenburg, 1727. On the death of Princess Christina. *500 xf scratches*
64. Brazil, 1814. Then under Portuguese rule. The royal family of Portugal, when driven from Lisbon by Napoleon, took refuge in Brazil and there established the Portuguese Capital. This is the only instance known where a colony became the seat of government of the mother country. *xf 20*
65. Brazil, 1823. First dollar of the independent constitutional empire. *20 scratched*
66. Brazil, 1865. *unc 10*
67. Brazil, 1868. Peter II, last Brazilian emperor. *15 xf*
68. Brazil, 1900. Commemorating the 400th anniversary of its discovery by Cabral. *75 xf*
69. Bremen, 1905. German City. The key on the arms is symbolic of this city. *75 + xf*
70. Breslau, 1544. German City in the province of Silesia. *325 xf edge nick*
71. Brunswick, 1599. Wasp dollar. Depicting the duke's annoyance at the rebellion of ten noble families (wasps). *125 xf*
72. Brunswick, 1599. Pelican dollar. Pelican feeding her young with the flesh of her breast. Inscription: For our altars and homes. *175 xf*
73. Brunswick, 1620. Fortune dollar. Depicting hunting, fishing, mining and science. Inscription: Men of the world in this manner seek money. *225 xf*
74. Brunswick, 1622. Coined from silver taken from the cathedral of Halberstadt by the protestant bishop. *175 xf*
75. Brunswick, 1643. Bell dollar. *150 xf*
76. Brunswick, 1665. Wild horse dollar. *100 xf*
77. Brunswick, 1679. John Frederick. *125 xf*
78. Brunswick, 1680. Wild man dollar. *100 xf*
79. Brunswick, 1699. *150 unc*
80. Brunswick, 1702. Saint Andrews. *125 xf*
81. Brunswick, 1714. George Ludwig, who, in that year, became George I, King of England. He could not speak English. *125 xf*

- X82. Brunswick, 1795. Convention dollar.
 X83. Brunswick, 1856. Jubilee double dollar.
 X84. Buenos Ayres, 1808. South American province. Afterwards the Argentine. Proclamation dollar.
 X85. Bulgaria, 1885. Arms of the Kingdom.
 X86. Canada, 1936. Its first silver dollar.
 87. Carthegena, 1873. Spanish City. Struck during the revolution of that year.
 98. Central America, 1824. The five mountains represent Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
 89. Chang Chou, 1821. Chinese province. Revolutionary dollar.
 90. Chaux-de-Fonds, 1863. Swiss city. Shooting contest dollar.
 91. Chihuahua, 1915. Struck by Gen. Villa.
 92. Chili, 1817. First dollar of this South American republic.
 93. Chili, 1839. Cor for breaking its chains, symbolizing the country's liberation from Spain.
 94. Chili, 1868. The star of the South.
 95. China, 1911. Last dollar of the Chinese empire.
 96. China, 1912. Struck by Li Yuan-hung, leader of the Revolutionary forces.
 97. China, 1915. *Shanghai*
 98. China, 1916. Yuan Shih-Kai, second president of the republic.
 99. China, 1933. Commemorative dollar (*one*)
 100. Cis-Alpine, 1800. Italian republic founded by General Bonaparte. Commemorating the battle of Marengo.
 101. Columbia, 1820. South American State. First dollar *likely only VG-F. as was - 10*
 102. Columbia, 1831.
 103. Columbia, 1863. Arms of the United States of Columbia
 104. Comoro, 1883. French African Colony.
 105. Comoro, 1920. Depicting its various implements of war
 106. Congo, 1887. Belgian African Colony. Leopold II, King of the Belgians.
 107. Copiapo, 1865. City in Chili. Struck during a war with Spain.
 108. Cordova, 1852. South American province now part of the Argentine republic.
 109. Courland, 1780. State on the Baltic sea, subsequently annexed to the Russian empire under Catherine II. Peter Biron, last of the dukes.
 110. Cuba, 1897. Souvenir dollar, struck to raise funds in its fight for liberation from Spain.
 111. Cuba, 1915.
 112. Cyprus, 1928. Mediterranean island belonging to Great Britain. Arms of Richard the Lion hearted.
 113. Dantzic, 1577. When the city was besieged by the armies of Poland. Inscription: Christ, Saviour, defend us.
 114. Dantzic, 1649. John Casimir, King of Poland, then controlled this city. Subsequently he abdicated, retired to France and became the Abbot of St. Germain.
 115. Denmark, 1572. Frederick II.
 116. Denmark, 1659. Commemorating the defeat of the Swedish King, Charles X. The King's hand, reaching for the Danish crown, is severed by a sword from heaven.
 117. Denmark, 1669. Frederick III, King of the Danes.
 118. Denmark, 1686. Crown of four marks under Christian V.
 119. Denmark, 1732. Danish crown dollar.
 120. Denmark, 1863. On the death of Frederick VII.
 121. Dominica, 1891. First dollar of the Dominican republic.
 122. Durango, 1914. Mexican State. War dollar struck by Generals Contreras and Caceres during the rebellion. Inscription: Death to Huerta.
 123. Ecuador, 1891. General Sucre. This coin is called a sucre in his honor.
 124. Egypt, 1905. Under Hamud II.
 125. Egypt, 1916. Coin of 20 piastres (one dollar).
 126. Eichstadt, 1757. German Bishopric. A sede vacant dollar. Struck during the interval between the death of the bishop and the appointment of his successor.
 X127. Eisleben, 1661. German city. Commemorating the reformation of Martin Luther.
 X128. England, 1601. Elizabeth, the virgin queen. Virginia, the first English settlement in America, was so named in her honor. The figure 1, above the crown is an abbreviation of the date of the coin. These pieces were hammered.

- 50 *xf*
 100 *edge much*
 125 *xf*
 15 *xf stained*
 35 *xf*
 50 *xf*
 35 *xf*
 ? *vf*
 125 *xf stained*
 40 *xf*
 70 *xf*
 75 *xf*
 25 *unc*
 10 *xf*
 30 *unc*
 ? *unc scratched*
 5 *xf*
 70 *xf*
 200 *vf*
 25 *f*
 40 *vf*
 30 *xf*
 ? *unc*
 450 *xf*
 175 *unc*
 35 *vf*
 125 *vf*
 150 *xf*
 175 *xf*
 10 *xf*
 20 *xf*
 275 *vf*
 175 *vf*
 575 *f*
 250 *vf*
 175 *xf*
 125 *xf*
 150 *xf*
 250 *xf*
 175 *xf*
 150 *xf*
 15 *vf*
 10 *xf*
 10 *xf*
 300 *xf*
 125 *xf*
 600 *vf*

- X129. England, 1622. Under James I, in whose reign first appeared the political parties known as the Tories, who stood for the King, and the Whigs who represented the people. The reverse of this coin bears the inscription: What God has joined, let no man sever; referring to the union of England and Ireland.
 X130. England, 1645. Charles I, whose controversy with parliament led to his execution.
 X131. England, 1652. Dollar of the Commonwealth of England, after the execution of Charles I.
 X132. England, 1676. Charles II ascended the throne after Cromwell's death at the instance of General Monk.
 X133. England, 1687. James II. Exiled, died and buried in France. The last of the Stuarts.
 X134. England, 1695. William III. Called to the throne by a British national convention.
 X135. England, 1706. Anne. Marlborough served under her. Gibraltar was acquired in her reign.
 X136. England, 1718. George I. First English king of the house of Brunswick. This prince could not speak English.
 X137. England, 1743. George II, under whom Canada was taken from the French.
 X138. England, 1804. Dollar of the Bank of England, during the reign of George III.
 X139. England, 1819. George III.
 X140. England, 1822. Reverse of dollar of that period. St. George and the dragon.
 X141. England, 1831. William IV. *Reverse of the coin*
 X142. England, 1845. Victoria at the beginning of her reign.
 X143. England, 1847. Victoria. Known as the Gothic crown. This is said to be the most artistic coin ever struck.
 X144. England, 1893. Victoria at the close of her reign.
 X145. England, 1902. Edward VII, who brought the throne into closer touch with all sections of the country.
 X146. England, 1927. Reverse of crown of George V.
 X147. Eritrea, 1891. Italian African colony. Humbert I, King of Italy.
 X148. Etruria, 1807. Italian State. Charles Louis, and his mother, the regent.
 X149. Flanders, 1783. Belgian province. Joseph II of Austria was Count of Flanders.
 X150. France, 1644. Louis XIV. Most celebrated of the French Bourbon kings. Engaged in six wars during his reign of seventy-two years. Established France as the leading European power. Turenne, Villars, Vendome, Conde and Vauban served under him. Golden age of French literature.
 X151. France, 1691. Louis XIV.
 X152. France, 1712. Louis XIV at the close of his reign.
 X153. France, 1724. Louis XV. In 1717 this king ceded to the Compagnie de Mississippi all of the Louisiana territory for colonization purposes and extended to it the national credit. Its collapse doubled the French national debt.
 X154. France, 1786. Louis XVI. Ally of the American revolutionists.
 X155. France, 1791. Louis XVI shortly before his execution during the French Revolution.
 X156. France, 1793. Under the convention during the ascendancy of Robespierre. Inscription: Reign of the law.
 X157. France, 1813. Napoleon I, whom Lord Roseberry designated as the greatest, by far, of all great men. Under him the French empire included or dominated France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Westphalia and Dalmatia. It was allied to Austria, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Poland and Saxony, and a marshal of the empire became crown prince of Sweden.
 X158. France, 1823. Louis XVIII. Ascended the throne after Napoleon's defeat at the battle of Leipzig and exiled to the island of Elba.
 X159. France, 1831. Henry V. Pattern Dollar. This prince did not ascend the throne.
 X160. France, 1831. First type of Louis Philippe. No reverse on this coin due to minting defect.
 X161. France, 1845. Louis Philippe I. The citizen king.
 X162. France, 1850. Dollar of the second republic.
 X163. France, 1852. Louis Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon, who became president of the Second Republic.
 X164. France, 1870. Napoleon III. Last coinage of the second French Empire.
 X165. France, 1871. Dollar of the third republic; struck by the commune during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71.

of center well
 struck by them 1000 or so.

166. Frankfort, 1772. German city. Convention dollar. *xf* 150
167. Frankfort, 1866. Portrait of the celebrated actress, Jananek, a close friend of the mayor of the city. *xf* 40
168. Fribourg, 1881. Swiss Canton. Commemorating the fourth centennial of the Cantons union with the Swiss federation. *vf* 40
169. Fulda, 1796. German bishopric. Coined from church silver to meet contributions levied by the French army. *xf* 250
170. Fursenberg, 1790. German principality. Mining dollar. *vf* 500
171. Geneva, 1848. Arms of the republic. *xf* 300
172. Genoa, 1674. Italian State. Dollar of the republic and dukedom. *vf* 175
173. German E. Africa, 1915. German African colony. *vf* 125
174. German N. Guinea, 1894. German colony. Dollar of the New Guinea Company. These coins were recalled by the imperial government. *xf* 375
175. Germany, 1925. Dollar of the republic. Although the Germans issued a far greater number of silver dollar size coins than any other people, this is the first dollar ever struck for Germany as a nation. *unc* 40
176. Gerona, 1808. City in Spain. War dollar when besieged by the French. *vf* 40
177. Glarus, 1847. Swiss Canton. Shooting contest. *unc* 1000
178. Grabunden, 1842. Swiss Canton. Shooting contest dollar. *unc* 400
179. Greece, 1833. First dollar, after its liberation from Turkish dominion. *xf* 150
180. Greece, 1876. Arms of the Greek kingdom. *unc* 20
181. Greenland, 1771. Danish colony. For commercial reasons this coin was made to resemble the Spanish colonial piece of this period. *xf* 4000+
182. Groningen, 1672. City in the Netherlands. When the city was besieged by the bishops of Cologne and Munster. *xf* 400
183. Guatemala, 1888. *xf* 250
184. Gurk, 1801. Austrian bishopric. *xf* 200
185. Haiti, 1820. Henri I, negro king of this island in the West Indies. *xf* 400+
186. Haiti, 1882. Under the republic. *vf* 20
187. Halberstadt, 1598. German city. Truth dollar. Inscription: Truth conquers all calumnies. *f* 375
188. Hamburg, 1730. On the second centennial of the Augsburg confession. *xf* 250
189. Hamburg, 1913. Last coinage of the city under the empire. *xf* 25
190. Hanover, 1854. Formerly known as Brunswick. George V. *f* 50
191. Hawaii, 1883. Kalakaua I, King of the Islands. *unc* 75
192. Hawaii, 1891. Queen Liliuokalani. *unc* 1500+
193. Hedjas, 1922. Province in Arabia. *vf* 15
194. Henneberg, 1694. *unc* 250+
195. Hesse, 1636. German province. Known as the whirlwind dollar. Inscription: God will raise the weak. *f* 250
196. Hesse, 1717. Commemorative. *xf* 475
197. Hesse, 1765. Frederick II. *vf* 125
198. Hesse, 1778. Frederick II. The Hessian troops employed by the British during the American revolution were hired from this prince. This coin, known as the blood money dollar, was used to pay them. *f* 150
199. Hesse, 1840. Double dollar of Louis II. *vf* 150
200. Hesse, 1904. Commemorating the fourth centennial of the birth of landgrave Philip. *vf* 125
201. Holland, 1684. *xf* 150
202. Holstein, 1753. Charles Peter. Afterwards Peter III of Russia. Inscription: Peter, by the grace of God, grand duke of all the Russias. *xf* 750
203. Honduras, 1889. Central American State. *f* 25
204. Hungary, 1631. Ferdinand II. During the thirty-year war. *xf* 40
205. Hungary, 1699. Leopold I. *xf* 40
206. Hungary, 1742. Maria Theresa. *xf* 40
207. Hungary, 1780. Under Maria Theresa. *f* 10
208. Hungary, 1908. Francis Joseph, last Austro-Hungarian emperor. *xf* 10
209. Indo-China, 1885. French Asiatic colony. *xf* 20+
210. Ireland, 1645. Necessity dollar struck by the lord lieutenant from silver plate. Crown and monogram of Charles I of England. *xf* 175
211. Ireland, 1804. Struck by the Bank of Ireland. *f* 150
212. Isle de France, 1810. French colony. Necessity dollar struck by the French army during the Napoleonic wars. *vf* 200
213. Italy, 1861. Victor Emanuel II, first ruler of the present kingdom, established after the country's liberation from Austria in 1861. *xf* 25

214. Italy, 1879. Humbert I. *xf* 15
215. Italy, 1911. On the fiftieth anniversary of its independence. *xf* 250
216. Japan, 1870. First dollar. *xf* 100
217. Japan, 1878. Japanese trade dollar. *vf* 500
218. Java, 1683. Dutch Asiatic colony. Struck by the Dutch East India Company. *xf* 250
219. Java, 1786. *xf* 250
220. Jugo-Slavia, 1932. Independent State created after the World War. *xf* 20
221. Kempton, 1694. German Abbey. Saint Hildegard. *xf* 400+
222. Kwang Tung, 1900. Chinese province. *xf* 15
223. Landau, 1713. War dollar struck when the city was besieged. *xf* 400
224. Lausanne, 1876. Swiss city. View of the city of Lausanne. *vf* 75
225. Lichtenberg, 1827. German principality. *xf* 150
226. Lichtenstein, 1924. The only German principality surviving to the World War. *xf* 275
227. Liege, 1567. Belgian bishopric. *xf* 75
228. Liege, 1666. Maximilian Henry, one of its noted bishops. *xf* 150
229. Lombardy, 1830. Under Austrian rule. Francis I. *unc* 50
230. Lombardy, 1848. Struck by a provisional government established during its attempted liberation from Austria. *xf* 175
231. Lowenstein, 1766. German principality. *xf* 450
232. Lubec, 1775. Monogram of the emperor Frederick Augustus. *xf* 75
233. Lubec, 1904. German city. *xf* 50-
234. Lucca, 1749. Italian province. Saint Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar. *xf* 40
235. Lucca, 1805. Under the rule of Napoleon's sister, Elisa. *xf* 70
236. Lucerne, 1814. Swiss Canton. *xf* 500
237. Luxemburg, 1839. Principality between France and Germany. *unc* 400
238. Madagascar, 1863. Island in the Indian Ocean. *xf* 400
239. Madagascar, 1886. Ranavona, queen of the island. *xf* 400
240. Majorca, 1821. War dollar during reign of Ferdinand VII of Spain. *xf* 50
241. Malta, 1757. Mediterranean island. St. John. Inscription: None greater hath risen. *xf* 40
242. Mantua, 1625. Italian city. Struck during its siege by Ferdinand II of Austria. *vf* 250+
243. Mayence, 1680. German arch-bishopric. Anselm Francis. *xf* 275
244. Mayence, 1808. Charles. First premier of the Confederation of the Rhine, established by Napoleon. *xf* 225
245. Mecklenburg, 1915. German State. Frederick Francis IV. In honor of his ancestor, Frederick Francis I. *unc* 250
246. Metz, 1638. German city before its acquisition by France in 1618. *xf* 200+
247. Mexico, 1759. First type. Under Ferdinand VI. King of Spain. *xf* 70
248. Mexico, 1807. Charles IV. *vf* 10
249. Mexico, 1808. Commemorative dollar Struck by the City of Mexico. *xf* 45
250. Mexico, 1822. Augustin. Elected constitutional emperor and executed. *xf* 50
251. Mexico, 1822. *xf* 50
252. Mexico, 1823. Reverse of second dollar. *vf* 50
253. Mexico, 1824. Dollar of the provisional government established after the execution of Augustin. *xf* 50
254. Mexico, 1856. Maximilian. Placed on the throne by the French emperor. He was overthrown and executed by the Mexicans after the departure of the French troops. He reigned for three years. *unc* 20
255. Mexico, 1871. Second republic. *vf* 10
256. Mexico, 1896. *unc* 5
257. Mexico, 1913. *vf* 10
258. Mexico, 1921. On the centennial of Mexican independence. *xf* 20
259. Milan, 1602. Italian State. Philip III. The King of Spain at that time was also Duke of Milan. *xf* 150+
260. Milan, 1622. Reverse of coin under Philip IV. *xf* 150
261. Milan, 1666. Charles II and his mother. *xf* 175
262. Milan, 1786. By the treaty of Rastadt, the duchy passed to the Austrian rulers. *xf* 100
263. Minden, 1623. *xf* 125
264. Monaco, 1649. Principality on the Mediterranean Sea. Honore II. *vf* 250
265. Montenegro, 1912. Now part of Jugo-Slavia. *xf* 70
266. Moravia, 1594. Austrian province. *xf* 150
267. Morocco, 1882. French protectorate. Dated according to the Mohammedan calendar. *xf* 40

price is for common type

268. Morocco, 1914.	<i>xf erud</i>	20
269. Munster, 1648. German city. On the peace of Westphalia, which concluded the thirty years war. The treaty was signed at Munster.	<i>xf</i>	300
270. Munster, 1661. German bishopric. Struck by the bishop during a revolt against his authority.	<i>xf</i>	150
271. Munster, 1706. On the death of a shop.	<i>xf</i>	250
272. Naples, 1554. Italian State then under the dominion of the Spanish Kings. Philip II.	<i>xf</i>	250
273. Naples, 1684. The two hemispheres and bearing the inscription: One not sufficient. Struck by Charles II.	<i>xf</i>	125 +
274. Naples, 1693. When the order of the golden fleece was bestowed upon the Duke of Calabria as struck to commemorate the event.	<i>xf</i>	125 +
275. Naples, 1748. Representing the water god and Mount Vesuvius.	<i>xf</i>	40
276. Naples, 1787. Ferdinand IV. King of Naples and Sicily.	<i>xf</i>	35
277. Naples, 1791. Ferdinand IV. King of Naples and Sicily.	<i>xf</i>	75
278. Naples, 1805. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of the French Emperor.	<i>xf</i>	300 +
279. Naples, 1818. Ferdinand I after his restoration.	<i>xf</i>	40
280. Naples, 1859. Last coin of the kingdom.	<i>xf</i>	50
281. Netherlands, 1816. After the fall of the French empire, the country was separated from France, to which it had been annexed by Napoleon. (Remnants of old Republics, etc.)	<i>xf</i>	275 +
282. Netherlands, 1820. William I, its first king after its renewed independence.	<i>xf</i>	275
283. Netherlands, 1840. Conditions.	<i>xf</i>	250
284. Netherlands, 1845. William II.	<i>xf</i>	100
285. Netherlands, 1874. William III.	<i>xf</i>	20
286. Netherlands, 1929. Wilhelmina.	<i>xf</i>	5
287. New Grenada, 1808. Struck by the city of Bogota. Proclamation dollar in honor of the Spanish King, Charles IV.	<i>xf</i>	100
288. New Zealand, 1935. First dollar.	<i>xf</i>	800
289. Nicaragua, 1912. Central American State.	<i>xf</i>	40
290. Norway, 1673. Crown and monogram of its king, Christian V. This country was under Danish dominion until annexed to Sweden in 1812. Independent since 1905.	<i>xf</i>	150 +
291. Norway, 1723. Under Frederick IV.	<i>xf</i>	175
292. Norway, 1776. Under Christian VII.	<i>xf</i>	75
293. Norway, 1821. Charles XIV.	<i>xf</i>	300 +
294. Norway, 1865. Arms of the Kingdom on the reverse of its coins.	<i>xf</i>	275
295. Nuremburg, 1680. German city.	<i>xf</i>	175
296. Nuremburg, 1757. Francis I of Austria.	<i>xf</i>	100
297. Nuremburg, 1795. Francis II.	<i>xf</i>	175
298. Oaxaca, 1813. Mexican State. War dollar struck during rebellion against Spain which started in the South and moved North as indicated by the arrow pointing in that direction.	<i>xf</i>	20
299. Olmutz, 1695. Austrian arch-bishopric.	<i>xf</i>	100
300. Orange Free State, 1887. South African republic. Rare pattern - E, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	<i>xf</i>	3000 +
301. Palatinate, 1740. Albert and Philip, Vicars of the Holy Roman Empire.	<i>xf</i>	750 +
302. Panama, 1905. Memorial dollar to Balboa.	<i>xf</i>	25
303. Paraguay, 1889. South American State.	<i>xf</i>	75
304. Parma, 1784. Italian Province. Ferdinand I.	<i>xf</i>	100
305. Parma, 1815. Marie Louise, second wife of Napoleon I. Created duchess of this province after his exile to St. Helena.	<i>xf</i>	60
306. Parral, 1913. War dollar struck by General Villa when in control of this Mexican city.	<i>xf</i>	40
307. Passau, 1694. German bishopric.	<i>xf</i>	300
308. Pei Yang, 1900. Chinese province.	<i>xf</i>	20
309. Persia, 1902. Asiatic kingdom.	<i>xf</i>	10
310. Persia, 1920.	<i>xf</i>	10
311. Persia, 1928.	<i>xf</i>	10
312. Peru, 1633. Under Spanish rule. These coins were known as pieces of eight (reals). Holed for trading with the Peruvian Indians, who wore them around their necks. The United States dollar sign (\$) originated from the figure 8 and two columns appearing on this coin.	<i>xf</i>	100
313. Peru, 1790. This coin bears the portrait of Charles III, and the title of his successor Charles IV, as a likeness of the new king had not yet reached the Peruvian mint.	<i>xf</i>	60
314. Peru, 1808. Proclaiming the fidelity of the City of Lima to the King of Spain, Ferdinand VII.	<i>xf</i>	50
315. Peru, 1822. First Peruvian dollar as an independent country.	<i>xf</i>	70
316. Peru, 1825. One of the most attractive of the South American coins. Memorial dollar to its emancipator, Bolivar. Ruins of the palace of the Incas.	<i>xf</i>	100
317. Peru, 1828. Dollar of the second type.	<i>xf</i>	35
318. Peru, 1838. In honor of General Santa Cruz.	<i>xf</i>	75

319. Peru, 1839. Commemorating the adoption of a new constitution.	<i>xf</i>	75
320. Peru, 1852.	<i>xf</i>	25
321. Peru, 1867.	<i>xf</i>	10
322. Philippines, 1897. Last dollar as a Spanish colony.	<i>xf</i>	10
323. Philippines, 1903. Under its present government.	<i>xf</i>	10
324. Poland, 1627. Sigismund III, one of its kings.	<i>xf</i>	100
325. Poland, 1633. Vladislaus IV.	<i>xf</i>	100
326. Poland, 1642.	<i>xf</i>	100
327. Poland, 1751. Augustus III. This kingdom was divided between Austria, Prussia and Russia. In an attempt to re-establish its independence, General Kosciusko was killed. He had previously served under Washington in the Revolutionary War.	<i>xf</i>	100
328. Poland, 1835. Struck for circulation Poland and Russia (more if EF or better).	<i>xf</i>	25
329. Poland, 1831. Struck for circulation Poland and Russia (more if EF or better).	<i>xf</i>	25
330. Porto Rico, 1895. Last coinage under Spain.	<i>xf</i>	125
331. Portugal, 1640. First Portuguese dollar. Struck by John IV, who separated Portugal from Spain and took Brazil from the Dutch.	<i>xf</i>	75 ?
332. Portugal, 1845. Maria II.	<i>xf</i>	75
333. Portugal, 1898. On the fourth centennial of di Gamma's discovery of route to India.	<i>xf</i>	25
334. Portugal, 1899. Carlos I.	<i>xf</i>	20
335. Portugal, 1915. First dollar of the Portuguese republic.	<i>xf</i>	10
336. Potosi, 1808. Bolivian City. Proclaiming its fidelity to the King of Spain.	<i>xf</i>	40
337. Prussia, 1750. Frederick II, known as Frederick the Great. The most famous of Prussia's kings and one of the ablest modern times under whose rule Prussia became one of the most powerful European states.	<i>xf</i>	40
338. Prussia, 1771. Frederick II.	<i>xf</i>	20
339. Prussia, 1794. Frederick William II.	<i>xf</i>	20
340. Prussia, 1799. Frederick William III, in whose reign Prussia was reduced to a second class power by Napoleon.	<i>xf</i>	15
341. Prussia, 1854. Arms of the Kingdom of Prussia.	<i>xf</i>	5
342. Prussia, 1876. William I. Founded the North German Confederation in 1866 and the German empire in 1871 with the assistance of Bismarck.	<i>xf</i>	10
343. Prussia, 1888. Frederick, who died shortly after ascending the throne.	<i>xf</i>	10
344. Prussia, 1901. On the second centennial of the founding of the line of Frederick I and William II.	<i>xf</i>	15
345. Prussia, 1913. William II. Last German Kaiser and last king of Prussia.	<i>xf</i>	10
346. Ragusa, 1733. Province of Dalmatia. Saint Biago.	<i>xf</i>	30
347. Ragusa, 1744.	<i>xf</i>	35
348. Ragusa, 1767.	<i>xf</i>	35
349. Ragusa, 1794.	<i>xf</i>	45
350. Ratisbon, 1706. The crossed keys symbolize this city.	<i>xf</i>	300
351. Ratisbon, 1775. View of this German city.	<i>xf</i>	200
352. Ratisbon, 1787. Struck by the bishop. Representing Saint Peter in a boat casting keys to heaven.	<i>xf</i>	400
353. Ratisbon, 1791.	<i>xf</i>	350
354. Reuss, 1679. German principality. This is the only known coin portraying God, who is represented in the center holding the tree of life. To the left is the sun inscribed Jesus. To the right a dove symbolizing the Holy Ghost. Struck for the Trinity.	<i>xf</i>	400
355. Riga, 1660. City on the Baltic Sea. At this time under Swedish rule. Struck on the coronation of Charles XI of Sweden.	<i>xf</i>	600
356. Rio de la Plata, 1835. South American province that later became the Argentine republic.	<i>xf</i>	125
357. Rome, 1588. The papal states. First dollar of the popes, Sixtus V.	<i>xf</i>	600 +
358. Rome, 1676. Pope Innocent XI.	<i>xf</i>	200
359. Rome, 1700. Reverse of silver vacant dollar.	<i>xf</i>	200
360. Rome, 1713. Inscription: With a fountain in the adorned the public square.	<i>xf</i>	350
361. Rome, 1715. Clement XI.	<i>xf</i>	200
362. Rome, 1753. Benedict XIV.	<i>xf</i>	175
363. Rome, 1799. Dollar of the Roman republic established by General Bonaparte.	<i>xf</i>	200
364. Rome, 1818. Under Pius VII. In 1809 Napoleon annexed the Papal States to the French empire and brought the Pope to France. After the emperor's abdication in 1814, the States were restored to Pius VII.	<i>xf</i>	150
365. Rome, 1825. Leo XII.	<i>xf</i>	175
366. Rome, 1846. Reverse of papal dollar under Pope Gregory XVI.	<i>xf</i>	150

367. Roumania, 1880. First dollar of this south-eastern European country. Charles I. <i>of dent</i>	40
368. Russia, 1724. Peter I (the Great). This czar founded the Russian empire and signally advanced its civilization. <i>of scratch and</i>	120
369. Russia, 1729. Peter II. <i>f</i>	100
370. Russia, 1738. Anne. <i>f</i>	75
371. Russia, 1752. Elizabeth, whose army defeated the Prussians under Frederick the Great. <i>une</i>	75
372. Russia, 1786. Catherine II, one of Russia's most famous rulers. She ascended the throne after having caused the assassination of her husband, Peter III. The partition of Poland was projected by her. <i>(Bank note: scarce)</i>	60
373. Russia, 1797. Dollar of the Bank of Russia under Paul I, who was assassinated by one of his intended allies with Napoleon Bonaparte. <i>une</i>	400 +
374. Russia, 1839. Alexander I, who burned Moscow during the French invasion of 1812. <i>of edge much</i>	150
375. Russia, 1851. Reverse of Russian dollar under the Czars. <i>of edge much</i>	20
376. St. Gall, 1874. Swiss Canton. Commemorative. <i>of edge much</i>	50
377. Salvador, 1908. Columbus. <i>of edge much</i>	15
378. Salzburg, 1688. Saint Rupert holding salt box. Salzburg (salt town) was so named for its salt mines. <i>of</i>	40
379. Salzburg, 1758. Angel holding picture of the Virgin and Child. <i>of</i>	50
380. Salzburg, 1781. Arch bishop Hieronymus. <i>of</i>	35
381. San Marino, 1893. Small Italian republic. <i>of</i>	350 +
382. Sardinia, 1765. Italian State. After its separation from the Spanish throne. One of the finest coins of that period. <i>f. crud</i>	25
383. Sardinia, 1840. Charles Albert. <i>f. crud</i>	25
384. Saxony, 1515. Frederick III. One of the most elaborate of the early dollars. <i>need more detail.</i>	(300) +
385. Saxony, 1525. The dukes John and George. Inscription: Silver money of the dukes of Saxony. <i>single or 1000</i>	100 +
386. Saxony, 1546. <i>of</i>	100
387. Saxony, 1552. John Frederick. <i>of</i>	100
388. Saxony, 1584. <i>of</i>	40
389. Saxony, 1623. <i>of</i>	40
390. Saxony, 1630. One of the centennial of the Augsburg confession. John the Constant. <i>of</i>	80
391. Saxony, 1633. Under John George I, one of its best known rulers. <i>of</i>	40
392. Saxony, 1656. On the death of John George. <i>of</i>	75
393. Saxony, 1657. John George II as Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire. <i>of</i>	75
394. Saxony, 1667. Moritz. <i>of</i>	75 ? +
395. Saxony, 1669. On the duke's death Jacob wrestling with the angel. <i>of</i>	125
396. Saxony, 1691. Death of John George IV. <i>of</i>	150
397. Saxony, 1693. Square dollar, commemorating the bestowal upon the duke of the Order of the Garter. <i>lost one for months trace!</i>	200 +
398. Saxony, 1709. Frederick Augustus I. This duke was also king of Poland. <i>of crud</i>	150
399. Saxony, 1723. The duke's family. <i>of</i>	175
400. Saxony, 1741. Vicariat dollar of Frederick August II. The vacant throne of the emperor. <i>of edge much</i>	175
401. Saxony, 1780. This duke, Joseph Frederick, is said to have resembled George Washington in appearance. <i>usually weakly struck. strong</i>	100 +
402. Saxony, 1790. Frederick Augustus III, who later became one of Napoleon's most faithful allies and by whom he was made King of Saxony and grand duke of Warsaw, now Poland. <i>of crud</i>	40
403. Saxony, 1813. Frederick Augustus. <i>une</i>	25
404. Saxony, 1813. Struck during the war for the liberation of Germany after Napoleon's retreat from Russia. <i>of</i>	30
405. Saxony, 1854. On the death of King. <i>of much</i>	30
406. Saxony, 1859. King John. <i>of much</i>	20
407. Saxony, 1903. Commemorating the founding of the Leipzig University in 1558. <i>une</i>	50
408. Schaffhausen, 1865. Swiss Canton. Portraying William Tell's son holding apple pierced by his father's arrow according to the Swiss legend. <i>of</i>	75
409. Schlick, 1644. Bohemian principality. <i>of</i>	275
410. Schwartzburg, 1780. German principality. On the marriage of the prince. <i>of</i>	200
411. Schwartzburg, 1812. Convention dollar. <i>of</i>	375
412. Schwartzenberg, 1696. German principality. Ferdinand and Maria Anna, its duke and duchess. One of the finest examples of the coinage of that time. <i>of</i>	175
413. Schwyz, 1867. Swiss Canton. Gave its name to Switzerland. <i>of</i>	275 +
414. Scotland, 1569. Struck by James VI. Inscription: For me, or against me, if I merit it. Counterstamped with Thistle. <i>of</i>	450 +
415. Sedan, 1613. Duchy near Belgium. <i>tolerably scarce.</i>	450 +
416. Servia, 1879. First dollar. Milan IV. <i>of</i>	50
417. Sierra Leone, 1791. British African colony. Dollar of the Sierra Leone Company. <i>of</i>	250 +
418. Silesia, 1658. Bohemian province. The three dukes. <i>of</i>	250
419. Silesia, 1685. On the death of the duke's mother. <i>need more detail.</i>	325 ? +
420. Silesia, 1716. Charles VI of Austria. <i>of</i>	150
421. Solms, 1770. German principality. Memorial dollar in honor of Count Otto, former head of the House. <i>of</i>	475 +
422. Soudan, 1837. African State. <i>of crud</i>	125
423. South Peru, 1838. As an independent South American State. <i>of edge much</i>	70
424. Spain, 1504. The first Spanish dollar. Struck by Ferdinand and Isabella shortly after the discovery of America by Columbus. <i>condition?</i>	500 +
425. Spain, 1651. The design of the Spanish dollar varied but little over a period of more than two hundred years, when portraits of the Kings of Spain first appeared on them. <i>of</i>	275
426. Spain, 1774. Charles III. This King obtained the Louisiana territory from England. <i>of</i>	250 +
427. Spain, 1810. Joseph Bonaparte, brother of the French emperor, Napoleon, who placed him upon the Spanish throne. <i>of</i>	150
428. Spain, 1837. Isabella II, who fled to France when the republic was proclaimed. <i>of</i>	150 +
429. Spain, 1851. <i>une</i>	40
430. Spain, 1870. Under the provisional republican government. <i>of</i>	30
431. Spain, 1871. Again a kingdom, under Amadeus I. <i>of</i>	20
432. Spain, 1875. Reverse of Spanish dollar under the restored kingdom. <i>of</i>	15
433. Spain, 1888. Baby head of its last king. He ceded Porto Rico and the Philippines to the United States after the Spanish-American War. <i>of</i>	15
434. Speier, 1770. German bishopric. <i>of</i>	250
435. Stolberg, 1624. German principality. Usually depicted a deer on its reverse. <i>of crud</i>	275
436. Stolberg, 1764. <i>of</i>	275
437. Straits Settlements, 1895. British Colonial dollar for circulation in the Far East. <i>of</i>	10
438. Styria, 1654. Austrian province then under Ferdinand III. <i>of</i>	60
439. Styria, 1738. Charles VI. <i>of scratch</i>	35
440. Sub-Alpine, 1802. Italian State. Founded by General Bonaparte, formerly the duke of Savoy. <i>of</i>	50
441. Sweden, 1561. Eric XIV became insane, was deposed and assassinated. <i>condition? of</i>	500 +
442. Sweden, 1643. Christina, daughter of Gustavus, abdicated the throne and died in Rome. <i>of</i>	225
443. Sweden, 1713. Charles XII, whose victories in Denmark, Poland and Russia placed him high among the illustrious men of his time. He was killed at the battle of Frederickshall at the age of thirty-seven. <i>(not a dollar)</i>	575
444. Sweden, 1718. Monogram of Charles XII. <i>of</i>	300 +
445. Sweden, 1721. Commemorating the bi-centennial of the expulsion of the Danes from Sweden and the introduction of the Lutheran religion. Gustavus I and Gustavus Adolphus, two of its former noted kings. <i>of</i>	500
446. Sweden, 1727. Frederick I and Ulrica. <i>of</i>	425 +
447. Sweden, 1782. Arms on reverse of Swedish dollar of Gustavus III, who was assassinated while attending a theatrical performance. <i>of</i>	60
448. Sweden, 1796. Gustavus IV. Abdicated and died in obscurity in Switzerland. <i>une stained</i>	125
449. Sweden, 1816. Charles XIII. <i>of</i>	200
450. Sweden, 1835. Charles XIV, previously John Bernadotte, French revolutionary general, adopted by the Swedish King as heir to the throne. His descendants still reign. <i>of</i>	175
451. Sweden, 1857. Oscar. <i>of</i>	100
452. Switzerland, 1874. <i>of much stained</i>	40
453. Switzerland, 1892. <i>of</i>	40
454. Switzerland, 1925. Portrait of William Tell. Swiss patriot. <i>of</i>	30
455. Sze Chuen, 1900. Chinese province. <i>of</i>	15
456. Sze Chuen, 1912. Revolutionary dollar. <i>of</i>	15
457. Tasco, 1915. Mexican City. Struck by General Zapata during a rebellion. To give it more value, the coin contained some gold as thereon indicated. <i>of</i>	200
458. Thorn, 1637. City in Poland. <i>of</i>	100
459. Ticino, 1814. Swiss Canton. <i>of</i>	400
460. Tranquebar, 1672. Danish India. Dollar of the Danish Eastern Company, for trading in the Orient. <i>or maybe more</i>	3750
461. Transvaal, 1892. South African republic. Paul Kruger, its first president. <i>une</i>	125

462. Transylvania, 1592. Now part of Hungary and Roumania. Capt. John Smith, Virginia colonist, who was saved by Pocahontas, had previously served under this prince, Sigismund Bathori.	125	505. Wurtemberg, 1824. Reverse of double gulden dollar.	200
463. Trautson, 1715. German principality. Francis Eusebius.	300	506. Wurzburg, 1779. German principality.	175
464. Treves, 1769. German arch-bishopric. Clemens Wenzel. This arch-bishop was also crown prince of Poland and duke of Saxony.	175	507. Wurzburg, 1785. Commemorative.	175
465. Treves, 1773.	175	508. Wurzburg, 1791.	175
466. Tunis, 1823. North African State then under Turkish sovereignty.	125	509. Zanzibar, 1881. Island in the Indian Ocean.	200
467. Turkey, 1786. Under the Sultan Abd-El-Hamid I.	20	510. Zealand, 1791. Province of the Netherlands.	75
468. Turkey, 1860.	10	511. Zurich, 1761. Swiss Canton. View of the City of Zurich.	175
469. Tuscany, 1670. Italian state. Cosimo III.	125	512. Zurich, 1813. Inscription: God Keep Us in Peace.	75
470. Tuscany, 1676. John baptizing Christ. Inscription: My beloved son.	125		
471. Tuscany, 1707. The rose dollar of Tuscany.	175		
472. Tuscany, 1712.	125		
473. Tuscany, 1723. John Gaston.	275		
474. Tuscany, 1748. Francis I of Austria.	75		
475. Tuscany, 1775. Peter Leopold of Austria, who afterwards acquired the province. It became independent in 1803, was annexed to France from 1807 to 1814, and returned to Austria in 1815.	75		
476. Tuscany, 1803. Independent kingdom. Louis I.	150		
477. Tuscany, 1856. Leopold II. Last of the dukes.	150		
478. Tyrol, 1486. Austrian province. Sigismund. This is the first dollar size coin ever struck in silver. The pieces coined in 1484 were somewhat smaller.	750		
479. Tyrol, 1530. The arms on the reverse of the coins of this province always displayed the Tyrolean eagle in the center.	350		
480. Tyrol, 1603. Rudolph II of Austria.	100		
481. Tyrol, 1624.	50		
482. Tyrol, 1632.	40		
483. Tyrol, 1711. Joseph I of Austria. Prince Eugene of Savoy, celebrated general, served under him.	50		
484. United States, 1795. Silver dollars were first coined in this country in 1794, during Washington's administration. Coinage was suspended in 1804.	500		
485. United States, 1799. During the administration of John Adams. After 1804, no silver dollars were struck until 1836.	300		
486. United States, 1840. Type of dollar in circulation from 1810 to 1878. The inscription, "In God We Trust," first appeared during the Civil War.	35		
487. United States, 1879. Trade dollar. Adopted for commerce with the oriental countries.	10		
488. United States, 1892. Standard dollar from 1878 to 1901.	175		
489. United States, 1900. Commemorating the creation of a statue in Paris to General Lafayette by the children of the United States.	50		
490. United States, 1921. Type in use since 1921. Known as the peace dollar.	75		
491. Uruguay, 1895. South American State.	375 +		
492. Utrecht, 1795. Province of the Netherlands, at that time independent.	40		
493. Vaud, 1812. Swiss canton.	60		
494. Venezuela, 1911. Bolivar, South American liberator.	50		
495. Venice, 1694. Italian State.	100 +		
496. Venice, 1781.	75		
497. Venice, 1797. During the invasion of Italy by General Bonaparte.	150		
498. Venice, 1848. During the rebellion against Austrian rule.	375		
499. Vienna, 1781. Austrian arch-bishopric. Christopher.	600 +		
500. Waldeck, 1824. German principality. Coin known as the palm tree dollar.	175		
501. Wallenstein, 1626. Albert, duke of Mecklenburg, Freidland and Sagan, leader of the Imperial armies in the thirty years war and one of the ablest generals of modern times. Assassinated by his troops at the instigation of Ferdinand II because of his ambition to obtain the Bohemian throne.			
502. Westfrisia, 1676. Province of the Netherlands.			
503. Wurtemberg, 1795. Frederick. Emperor of the French.			
504. Wurtemberg, 1818. A crown dollar of King William I.			

you know
better than I.
These are
pretty approximate!

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Among our mail the past month was the following letter:

"Please find check for \$2 enclosed for one year's subscription to THE NUMISMATIST. I was one of the Charter Members of the A. N. A. and was invited to join by Dr. Heath. (I was No. 33 or 34.)

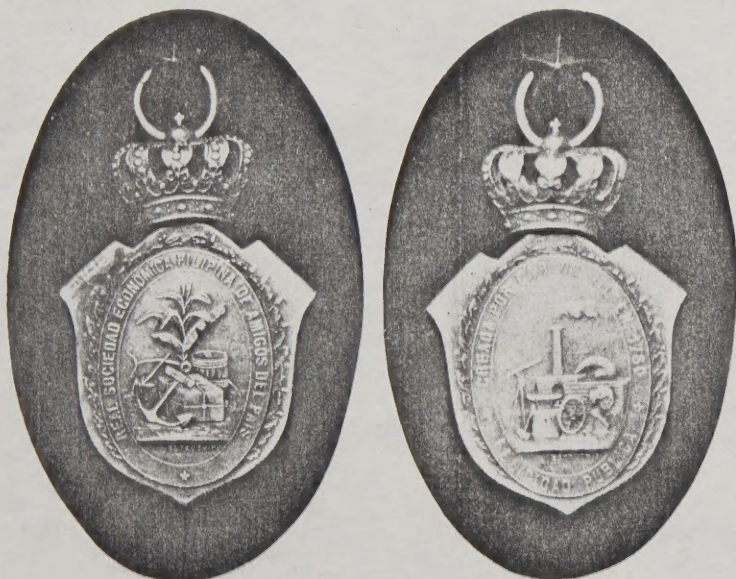
"Winston-Salem, N. C.

R. DUKE HAY."

In the list of Charter Members of the A. N. A., published in the October, 1925, issue of THE NUMISMATIST, we find Mr. Hay's name. We are glad to welcome him as a reader of the magazine again and to note that the numismatic fire still burns within him.

RARE MEDAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. Gilbert S. Perez, of Manila, Philippine Islands, writes that after years of search he has been able to acquire a very rare medal, which is illustrated here:



Mr. Perez says: "It is a medal of the Royal Economic Society of the Friends of the Country, founded by Carlos III in 1780. This Society was in existence for more than a century and contributed considerable to the agricultural and economic advancement of the country. The medal was suspended around the neck by a blue and silver cord."

AN EXHIBIT OF CROWN-SIZE COINS IN ST. LOUIS.

A quite remarkable collection of coins was placed on exhibition in the lobby of the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, in February. It consisted of 1600 crown or dollar-size pieces of the world, struck by 429 coin-issuing authorities during the past 440 years, and is the property of William H. Bleyer, a St. Louis collector. The earliest piece is a Tyrol crown of Sigismund, dated 1486. Eighteen silver dollars of the United States, showing the different types, as well as some patterns, were included in the display.

A very desirable feature of the exhibit was the printed catalogs of the collection, entitled "Dollars of the World," which briefly described each

piece and gave numerous historical notes. These were distributed to those showing an interest in the collection. The trust company also carried display advertising in the St. Louis daily papers, calling attention to the exhibit while it was on view.

John H. Snow, of St. Louis, one of the District Secretaries of the A. N. A., assisted Mr. Bleyer in the preparation of the catalog. In a letter from Mr. Snow he says that the condition of the coins is excellent, containing practically nothing below very fine, and the majority of the pieces run from extremely fine to proof.

ECUADOR'S NICKEL COINS.

Below is illustrated the 10 and 5 centavo nickel coins of Ecuador. Specimens from Julius Gutttag, New York City.



Although dated 1924, they have not previously been illustrated in these pages.

URGES STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF COINS.

I have read with interest and care "A Suggested Classification in the January number by Mr. Robert H. Lloyd. There is no doubt but something of the sort ought to be adopted by the A. N. A., and every member should be required to live up to it. This matter of a member of the A. N. A. misrepresenting the coins he wishes to dispose of during an auction sale ought not to be tolerated at all, and the member thus guilty should be requested to withdraw his membership from the organization. I have good cause for writing as I do, and, judging from recent "news," there are others who are in the same boat as myself.

EDWARD R. KELLEY.

Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Cal., Jan. 17, 1928.

PORTUGAL'S BRONZE ESCUDO.



Specimen of the bronze escudo of Portugal, dated 1924. Specimen from Julius Gutttag, New York City.

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS NO. 34.

"The Second and Third Seleucid Coinage of Tyre" is the title of No. 34 of the series of Numismatic Notes and Monographs, issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York City. The author is Edgar Rodgers. Four double-page plates illustrate the coins described.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

COINAGE OF COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS.

A report of the Bureau of the Mint shows that the issue of 10,000 commemorative half dollars for Hawaii were struck during June. This number is the full amount authorized. The coins were sent to Hawaii for distribution and it is believed the advance orders from collectors in the United States will have been filled by the time this issue of the magazine reaches readers. The report of the Mint also shows that during June 50,000 additional half dollars of the Oregon Trail half dollar were struck. It is presumed these coins will be dated 1928, which will give collectors two dates of this coin. The first issue was in September, 1926, when 48,030 pieces were reported

coined. The authorized issue is "not more than 6,000,000." It is probable that there may be additional pieces struck if a sale is found for them. The Oregon Trail Memorial Association is still in existence and conducting a vigorous campaign to accomplish the purpose for which it was created.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In order that the editor of The Numismatist may attend the Rochester Convention of the A. N. A., it will be necessary to arrange for the publication of the September issue a little earlier than usual. Advertisers and correspondents are requested to send in copy as early in the month as possible, as all forms will close August 12.

SPEAKING OF COIN MOTTOES.



RAPID TRANSIT IN SAN JUAN.

The above illustration shows one of the busses in use in Porto Rico. A nervous passenger might assume from mottoes on some of the busses on that island that responsibility for accidents was being shifted before they occurred. Apparently the bus owners feel that pious expressions are no more out of place on vehicles than on coins or on the framed zephyr-worked mottoes of old-fashioned parlors.

EXHIBIT OF "DOLLARS OF THE WORLD" IN NEW YORK CITY.

An exhibit of "Dollars of the World," including those of the United States, and dollar-size silver pieces coined by 429 States, principalities, cities and religious bodies in more than four centuries, has been on view by the Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company in the lobby of its branch office at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York City. The collection is the property of Louis G. Kaufman, president of the bank, and is representative of silver coinage of dollar size from its inception up to the present time in all parts of the world.